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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

From the Army of the Potomac.

—Mosby's Rebel guerrillas made a dash across the Potomac near Poolesville, Md., on Thursday morning. He had about 250 men, with whom he attacked a single company of the Michigan 6th. Our men fell back nearly to Poolesville; the Rebels burned their camp, and then recrossed the river. We had four killed and one wounded; the Rebels left one lieutenant and one private on the field.

—On Friday afternoon, near Middletown, Va., the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry and the 87th Pennsylvania Infantry, with a section of artillery, had a skirmish with some 400 Rebel cavalry. The Rebels were drawn into an ambuscade, and eight of them killed, a number wounded, and 37 captured, including a captain and two lieutenants.

Department of the Mississippi.

—Our dates from Vicksburg are to the 12th inst. The army lines were unchanged. Irregular firing had been going on during the 8th. We published on Friday a brief dispatch claiming a victory for our troops at Satartia, a place on the Yazoo, on the 4th. The Cairo dispatch received Sunday night says that on the 5th our men were attacked by a portion of Johnston's force at this town of Satartia, and our men retired without loss to Haines Bluff, where it was supposed the Rebels might venture to follow them. The dispatch adds, "The Rebels are known to be in a terrible condition in Vicksburg." Richmond papers of the 15th, contain dispatches from Jackson, to the 9th, giving Rebel accounts of affairs at Vicksburg. They say that the Rebel scouts report the pickets around Vicksburg as ten miles deep and that every means of approach is closely guarded. They admit that Gen. Grant communicates with the fleet by signals. The firing of our mortars was heard at intervals of two seconds all the previous night, and the firing was continued on the morning of the 9th. From Memphis, through Union sources, we get further accounts of the fight at Milliken's Bend on Sunday week. The Rebels, under McCullough, 2,500 strong, advanced upon our forces, composed of three negro regiments and the 23d Iowa Volunteers. The Rebels made a desperate charge at daylight; the negroes broke, but finding that their captured companions were being slaughtered by the Rebels, rallied with great courage and drove the Rebels back, with heavy loss on both sides. That Gen. Grant is receiving reënforcements very freely is certain; Western papers note the departure of regiments almost daily. We see it stated that Herron has gone there with 8,000, and Vandever with 4,000; a Leavenworth paper notes the departure of seven regiments, &c. The latest dispatches are to Wednesday. They represent that there has been no material change in affairs there. Our lines around the enemy are gradually being contracted. The late rains have improved the condition of the army and the navigation of the Yazoo. About 6,000 of Kirby Smith's force are reported to have come up the Washita River to make a demonstration on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi. The Union forces at Milliken's Bend have been strengthened. Joe Johnston is still collecting men from the East and preparing to move forward. The latest dispatch says that there was no change in the progress of the siege. Gen. Dennis, in command at Milliken's Bend, had been largely reënforced and started on an expedition to Richmond, La., to attack McCullough, who is reported to have near 6,000 troops.

—A letter in *The Cincinnati Gazette*, says: "A few days since, Pemberton shoved 500 negroes through his lines. Grant selected the stoutest and best from among the number to be used to advantage, either with muskets or spades in their hands, and sent the remainder back for the rebels to feed, with a polite request to the Rebel General that he should not try that game any more."

Department of the Cumberland.

—A spirited engagement took place at Monticello, Ky., on the 10th inst. Our troops, under Col. Kautz, had driven the Rebels from Monticello and were falling back toward the Cumberland River, when the Rebels rallied in force and attacked our rear-guard. Our forces retreated slowly. Reënforcements subsequently came to their relief, when a desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued, lasting two hours, and resulting in the defeat of the Rebels. Our loss was thirty killed and wounded. The Rebel loss is not stated.

—One of those enterprising dispatches manufactured at the West for Philadelphia consumption, says that a lady who came within our lines at Murfreesboro, states that the Rebels are in receipt of very desponding news from Vicksburg, and that well-known Rebels in Chattanooga and Shelbyville are selling off their goods and property to non-combatants at great sacrifices, in anticipation of our speedy occupation of those places.

—Refugees from Mount Sterling and Winchester, report that 300 Rebels under Peter Everitt on Sunday morning attacked a part of the 14th Kentucky Cavalry on Slate Creek, east of Mount Sterling. A severe engagement, lasting three hours, ensued, when our forces commenced retreating slowly, fighting as they withdrew. The Union Major Williams and Lieut. Williams were wounded, the former in the thigh.

—Another fight has taken place at Triune, Tenn., resulting in the defeat of the Rebels. On Thursday, about five o'clock in the morning, Forrest, with 5,000 Rebel cavalry and two batteries, attacked the cavalry division commanded by Gen. Mitchell, but was repulsed with considerable loss, and pursued six miles. The Rebel loss was 21 killed, 60 to 70 wounded, and 10 prisoners.

—A Nashville dispatch of the 12th says: Several executions of Union soldiers for desertion will take place next week. There was a grand review of the troops here to-day. The weather is very hot. In the river the water is twenty inches deep on the shoals.

—A dispatch from Murfreesboro says that the Tennessee soldiers in Bragg's army are demoralized, and that amiable commander actually said that he wished they were in hell. Cheatham, too, appears to be very uneasy. Such stuff is sent over the wires as news.

—Twelve hundred paroled Union soldiers passed through Louisville on Wednesday, to join their regiments in Gen. Rosecrans's army.

Department of the West.

—A dispatch from St. Louis of the 17th says that four regiments of enrolled militia of that county are called into active service. Gen. Davidson having assumed command of the district of south-east Missouri, headquarters in the field, Gen. W. K. Strong of New-York, has been ordered to the command of the district of St. Louis. Gen. Blunt has forbidden the circulation of the *Caucasian, Chicago Times, Columbus Crisis, Cincinnati Enquirer* and *New-York World* in his department.

—Intelligence received at Leavenworth from Col. Wm. A. Phillips indicates that his position at Fort Blunt (formerly Fort Gibson) is becoming precarious. He has long sustained himself most bravely and ably, and has thus protected the Southern border from Rebel invasion. Gen. Blunt is preparing to immediately send more troops in that direction, but he has few that can be spared.

—On Saturday night, 6th inst., Shawneetown, Kansas, was sacked and burned by a force of about fifty bushwhackers, under Cy. Gordon and Dick Yeager. Three or four men were killed, and six wounded.

—A negro regiment is being organized at Schofield Barracks, St. Louis. Three hundred men have been enrolled.

Department of the Gulf.

—Advices have been received at the Navy Department from the Mississippi fleet, near Port Hudson, up to the 4th inst. Previous accounts from that quarter are confirmed. The Rebel position was closely invested, and the preparations which were then in progress for the reduction of the place it was believed would decide the matter in a very short time. Admiral Farragut's fleet was actively coöperating with Gen. Banks's forces, and everything was going on well. The Rebel works were nightly bombarded for several hours, and during the day whenever they open fire upon our men. No mention is made in these dispatches of any co-operating Rebel force, and the stories circulated in the Rebel papers of Kirby Smith having crossed the river and attacked and defeated Gen. Banks, are simply fabrications to keep up the spirits of their credulous readers.

—Intelligence from New-Orleans to the 7th is received by the George Washington, which arrived at this port on Saturday evening. Gen. Banks had issued an order forbidding any steamer from New-York to pass Quarantine without a special order from the Commanding Generals, unless a mail ship, or transporting stores for the Government—a regulation made necessary by the continued refusal to transport soldiers' mails, except upon inadmissible conditions. There is no later news from Port Hudson.

—A letter from New-Orleans written on the 5th, conveys the gratifying intelligence that Gen. Sherman is much better, and the probabilities are that not only his life but his leg will be saved; although he will be ever lame. He has had a very narrow escape, for three days ago no one supposed that it was possible he could survive. Dr. Stone, the eminent surgeon of this city, has attended him, and he has been most faithfully nursed and attended by the Sisters of Charity at the Hotel Dieu.

—The steamship Mississippi from New-Orleans 6th inst., arrived on Friday at this port. She brings no news from Port Hudson. Gen. Banks has issued an order prohibiting the taking from any plantation worked by the United States Quartermaster's Department any article of property whatever, or in any way interfere with the work of the same.

—The Confederates admit a loss of 600 at Port Hudson. This is a larger proportion than Banks's, as the Rebels fought in part behind their intrenchments.

Department of the South.

—By the transport Arago, arrived on Wednesday morning from Port Royal, we have dates to noon of Sunday, 14th. Major-Gen. Hunter has been relieved temporarily from command of the Department of the South, and himself and staff are passengers in the Arago. Brigadier-Gen. Q. A. Gillmore succeeds to the command. He had done nothing beyond appointing his staff (Col. John W. Turner, Chief), and reaffirming the orders and regulations issued by Gen. Hunter. Gen. Gillmore is well known in the Department as Chief Engineer on Gen. Sherman's staff; as the officer who had charge of the brilliant siege of Fort Pulaski, and as the hero of Somerset, Kentucky. Col. Montgomery has been exploring the inlets and islands near Brunswick. On the 8th, with four companies of the 2d South Carolina, on the Harriet A. Weed and the John Adams, he ascended Turtle River to within a short distance of Brunswick, and after throwing a few shells into the place, discovered that it was entirely deserted. The Harriet A. Weed getting aground and the John Adams drawing too much water, it was deemed advisable not to occupy the city or proceed further up the river. Capts. Apthrop and Adams took a skiff, with six men, rowed up to the bridge of the Savannah and Brunswick Railroad, fired it in four different places, and had the satisfaction of seeing it totally destroyed. On their return they were fired upon from a thicket by fifteen or twenty Rebels, but with the exception of Sergt. Leonard, who received a slight flesh wound in the arm, not a man was hit. After shelling the woods by the John Adams, the party returned to St. Simons Island. An incident that will give much joy to the Copperheads is recorded—a slight mutiny among some of the black soldiers, in which a white officer was killed; but the trouble was quickly suppressed. Charleston papers give an account of the destruction of Bluffton. About 40 dwellings and 160 stores and outhouses were burned. The Rebels had one man wounded; none killed on either side.

—The steamer Sonoma arrived on Saturday from Key West 6th inst. She brings no war news. The general health was good.

Department of North Carolina.

—The United States steam-transport Albany, Capt. Lewis, from Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras Inlet June 9, arrived at this port on Saturday last. The concurrent testimony of deserters leaves no doubt that the long-smouldering fires of revolution are breaking out in the interior of North Carolina, and that the disaffection has reached a point far beyond even the significant intimations of the journals of the State. Several thousand armed refugees from the conscription have been for weeks intrenched in the mountains with artillery, successfully defying the Confederate authority. *The Raleigh Standard* bitterly complains that while the Rebel conscription act has not been enforced in Georgia and Mississippi, North Carolina "has been raked as with a fine-tooth comb." It appears that in the battle of Chancellorsville 29 North Carolina regiments were placed in the front to resist Hooker's advance, sustaining an immense slaughter, while the South Carolina and Virginia troops were held in reserve. This massacre of North Carolinians is boldly and freely denounced, and the Confederacy is charged with gross injustice and bad faith. The numerous and studied indignities put upon this State and her people are keenly resented. In order to secure concert of action and to avoid all future conflicts of authority necessarily produced by the appointment of a civilian, it is proposed to make Gen. Wild, of the African Brigade, Military Governor of North Carolina. He possesses executive abilities of a high order and, as Gen. Foster remarks, is a gallant and accomplished soldier and gentleman. He has already won great popularity in this department, and his appointment will be unusually acceptable.

Miscellaneous.

—An event of painful importance occurred at Manville, Rush County, Ind., on Wednesday. Mr. Stevens, Deputy Provost-Marshal, Mr. Clayfield, a detective, and an enrolling officer who accompanied them, were fired upon by some men in a wheat field. Mr. Stevens was instantly killed; Mr. Clayfield fell mortally wounded, and soon afterward died; the enrolling officer was shot twice through his clothing, but fortunately escaped without receiving any serious injury. Two companies of the 71st Indiana regiment left Indianapolis at once for the scene of the murder. The Enrolling Commissioners have been driven out of White River township. Governor Morton has issued a proclamation to the people of Indiana solemnly warning all persons against resistance to the Government in any form, or hindering the Union authorities in the discharge of their duties. Later dispatches from Indianapolis say: "The detachment of soldiers sent to Rush County, Indiana, to arrest all persons engaged in resisting the enrollment, have returned. Gen. Mansfield arrested a number of suspicious persons, and required them to give bonds for their future good behavior. A company of troops left for Fulton County on Saturday night, where the papers of the enrolling commissioners had been seized and destroyed by a mob. Seventeen citizens of Johnson County had been found gathered together in the woods, armed with rifles and revolvers. These men were arrested and taken to Indianapolis."

—A late *Richmond Enquirer* announces that all exchange of prisoners, privates included, has been stopped, on account of what the Rebel authorities claim to be a breach of cartel on the part of this Government. They claim to have an excess of prisoners in their favor of 17,000. It has been arranged between Col. Ludlow, United States Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, and Robert Ould, Rebel Commissioner, that surgeons shall not be treated as prisoners of war. No exchange of officers can be at present made. A number of United States officers are held by the Rebel authorities, under charges intended to bring them under the operations of the act of the Rebel Congress, which consigns to execution all officers taken in command of, or in company with armed negroes or mulattoes. Col. Ludlow will not, by making any special exchanges of officers, acknowledge the right of the Rebel authorities to discriminate among our forces by detaining some, and releasing others. He insists that all shall be released under the cartel, and we have enough Rebel officers now in our possession to hold and reserve for retaliation. Exchanges of enlisted men go on as heretofore.

—Our correspondent at St. John's, N. B., vindicates the citizens of that town against charges of blockade running, and shows that most of the contraband trade from there is done by Americans who pretend to be loyal. Steamers are sent from Boston and New-York to St. John's, their names changed, contraband goods are put on board by Yankees, and the boats clear under a British register for Nassau, the common rendezvous for pirates and thieves of all nations. It is a pity the Government cannot get hold of some of the enterprising villains engaged in this business, the Judases who subscribe to the National loan with one hand and stab the Nation's heart with the other.

—There are thirty military organizations in this city, and during the last fortnight they have received an average of ten recruits each per day, making 1,800 a week. The men are enlisted, sworn in, and uniformed here, and then taken to Staten Island. New men receive a bounty of \$75—\$10 paid down when they enlist. Returned soldiers receive a bounty of \$150—\$30 paid down when they enlist; the balance of the bounty is paid as soon as the company to which they are joined is mustered in. The companies now on Staten Island will be consolidated on the 6th of July unless they are filled up by that time.

—The Rebel officers brought from New-Orleans to Fortress Monroe by the Cahawba, were transferred at the Fortress to the small steamer Maple Leaf, and started for Fort Delaware. When near Cape Henry they took possession of the steamer, and run down the coast about 45 miles, where 64 of the 90 prisoners landed and made tracks. The captain then steamed back to Fortress Monroe and told Gen. Dix what had occurred.

—The Rebel prisoners at Camp Morton were transferred to Camp Chase on Thursday. About fifty East Tennesseeans (conscripts) took the oath of allegiance, and joined the 71st Indiana Regiment. A spy belonging to Jeff. Thompson's command was arrested at Indianapolis on Thursday. The excitement in that part of the State against the enrolling officers continues. The Enrolling Commissioners have been driven out of White River Township.

—At a public meeting in Montgomery County, Indiana, on Saturday, a resolution was passed declaring that no enrollment of the militia in that county should take place. A committee was appointed, who waited on the Commissioner and read the resolution, and notified him that an attempt to enroll would be at his peril. The United States Marshal will arrest the parties immediately.

—A dispatch from Indianapolis, dated the 12th inst., says: The murderers of Provost-Marshal Stevens were arrested and brought here to-day. A man was hung till almost lifeless by a crowd of excited citizens to-day in the vicinity of the murder, for using traitorous language. A company of cavalry has been sent to Jefferson County, Indiana, to aid the enrollment.

—Capt. Hare, of the Mounted Provost Guard, attacked Hine's guerrillas at Wilson's Creek, near Boston, Ky., on Saturday, killing four, and capturing five prisoners and 25 horses, and a lot of rifles and equipments. The Rebels fled. There was no loss on our side. The Rebels in their Maysville raid on Sunday, got about \$20,000 worth of property.

—On the 28th ult. the United States steamer Juniata captured the steamer Victoria, of 100 tons, a blockade runner, having a miscellaneous cargo. The United States gunboat Port Royal, on the 23d ult., captured the schooner Fashion, with a small cargo of cotton.

—Gov. Curtin has issued an order regulating the raising of colored troops in Pennsylvania. He says the whole matter is under the immediate control and direction of the War Department, and citizens must not interfere with it.

—Brig.-Gens. Totten, Meigs, and Martindale; Col. Townsend, Judge-Advocate General Holt, and Capt. Scott, as Recorder, compose a Board which met at Washington on Tuesday to settle the question of precedence of rank raised by Major-Gen. Butler, as between himself and Major-Gens. McClellan, Fremont, Banks, and Dix.

—On Saturday evening, 550 exchanged prisoners of war (all privates) arrived at Fortress Monroe from Richmond. On the same boat came Messrs. George Moore and D. Vane, foreign Consuls, who had been ordered out of Jeff. Davis's Confederacy.

—One hundred and sixty East Tennessee conscripts were recruited from among the Rebel prisoners at Camp Morton, Indiana, for the 5th Tennessee Cavalry, and left for Indianapolis on Saturday, to join a regiment in Lexington, Kentucky.

—Wm. Lynch, a private in the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, was shot at Fort Independence on Tuesday, for mutiny. Lynch was one of the ringleaders of the revolt, when the chief one was shot dead by the Colonel at the time.

—Mr. Fitz John Porter is engaged in preparing an answer to the statement of Mr. Holt, Judge-Advocate in the trial, upon which the President based his final action dismissing him in utter disgrace from the service.

—Southern papers complain of a surplus of "Lincoln men" in Tennessee, "who would be turbulent did they dare." The editors want to swap them off for Copperheads.

—Rebel papers say that the seat of Government of Mississippi, which went out of Jackson in a carpet-bag, has located itself at Enterprise.

REBEL REPORTS.

—We have Richmond papers as late as Saturday, containing accounts of the cavalry fight at Brandy Station. Brig.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, a son of Maj.-Gen. Robert E. Lee, was very severely wounded; Capt. Farley, of Gen. Stuart's staff, was killed; Col. Williams, of the 2d North Carolina Volunteers, was killed; Col. Frank Hampton was killed; Col. Butler of South Carolina, had a leg shot off; Capt. Jones, of Lee's Cavalry, was killed. The battle was one of the most severely contested during the war. One paper says: "Our losses at Culpepper on Tuesday were heavy, and among them were some of our best officers. Our casualties were 50 killed, 200 wounded, and 500 prisoners. Among the killed was Gen. Wright." *The Sentinel* closes its account by remarking: "The fight, on the whole, may be said to have begun in a surprise and ended in a victory. The latter is what we are accustomed to hear of Confederate soldiers; the former we trust never to hear again."

—From *The Richmond Dispatch* of the 10th we have a statement that Pemberton is in no hurry for help; he can hold Vicksburg, and Johnston may take his time in coming to his assistance. The same paper has a rumor from Jackson, 8th inst., that Kirby Smith has taken Milliken's Bend and cut off Gen. Grant's supplies; also that Jackson's cavalry have cut their way through to Vicksburg; that somebody has driven Col. Grierson five miles from Clinton, La. Another dispatch from Jackson, same date, is hopeful; Rebel losses in Vicksburg thus far had been less than 800. On the 6th, nine trains of Union troops arrived at Memphis; the Rebels guess they came from Rosecrans's army. (Grant's parallel's are 400 yards from the Rebel works; there is plenty of provisions and ammunition in Vicksburg, and soldiers and citizens are confident of the result. The Richmond papers write cheerfully, and represent Grant's losses as enormous.

—*The Petersburg Express* of Friday says: "Two of the enemy's gunboats, convoying five transports, the latter supposed to contain troops, advanced up James River yesterday. Every cluster of trees and patch of undergrowth on either side, large enough and dense enough to shelter a Rebel, was freely plied with shell, but the Chinese warriors failed to discover the whereabout of any Secesh soldiers. At last accounts this expedition had proceeded as far as the Hog Island Estate, owned by our townsman, Robt. Y. Jones, esq. To quiet the apprehensions of such old men, and young ones too, who seemed to be suddenly seized with ague when this news became rumored on our streets yesterday, we would state that the enemy were not at Petersburg last night, nor at City Point."

—*The Chattanooga Rebel*, of the 7th inst., says: The gallant Pemberton was wounded at the last attack on Vicksburg. The steamers Robert E. Lee and Cornelia have arrived at Wilmington, N. C., from Nassau, with goods on Government account. Geo. E. Bedell, late Postmaster at Columbus, Ga., was killed at Greensville, Ala., a few days since, by the Marshal of that town. J. R. Bowers was shot and killed at Brinkleyville, N. C., on the 8th inst., in a quarrel with W. P. Solomon. The Augusta (Ga.) powder works furnished 1,000,000 pounds of powder for the army last year. Mr. Vallandigham has arrived in Wilmington, N. C., en route for Nassau. There are two of the blockaders inside of Charleston bar.

—Richmond papers of the 13th say that the State Prison and City Jail are so completely jammed with all sorts of prisoners and criminals that the authorities ask to know what to do with them. There are now detained in Libby Prison 135 Yankee officers, 95 of whom were captured near Rome, Georgia. They are detained, together with citizen prisoners, until the United States Government comes to terms on the issue pending between their and our Commissioners.

—*The Petersburg Express* of June 12, has the following: "Advices from Jackson, Miss., as late as June 5 state that twelve regiments have left Memphis to reënforce Grant, drawn from Corinth and other places. Three thousand advanced toward Senatobia. An officer from Port Hudson reports our loss in the engagement at 600. The negroes in the Yankee army were put in front and they broke at the first fire. Kirby Smith's arrival is contradicted."

—*The Chattanooga Rebel* of the 11th inst. has the following: One of our officers, who was captured by Gen. Grant, and who subsequently escaped, arrived at Jackson on the 9th. He reports that the Yankee army is much depressed by reason of Gen. Johnston massing a heavy force, and by the fact that certain death awaits them. Their officers say it is certain defeat or annihilation.

—Dispatches from Jackson to the 3d instant, to *The Mobile Tribune*, say that Port Hudson is closely besieged. The news from that quarter is conflicting. It is believed that the accounts heretofore reported of fighting there are greatly exaggerated. The Yankees have abandoned the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad. They burned the Manchac bridge and destroyed the fortifications there.

—That "reliable gentleman" has arrived at Savannah, and tells the papers there that Joe Johnston had humbugged Grant and thrown reënforcements into Vicksburg; that four Union generals are known to be killed, among them Sherman. A nice story, but wants probability as well as confirmation.

—There is a story in Baltimore papers, told by a refugee from Richmond, that the Rebel New Merrimac had tried her speed and made but four knots an hour. Two other iron-clads are to be done in September. The probalities are that these are lies, and the refugee a spy sent out by order of Davis.

—*The Augusta Constitutionalist* is informed that the Augusta powder works, now getting fairly in operation, have made and furnished to the army during the last year one million pounds of powder. Their operations for the next year will reach a much higher figure.

—*The Memphis Appeal* of the 11th says, Kirby Smith started up the Tensas river on Thursday week, and that, during the absence of Gen. Banks's forces from that country, he could easily move from the upper Tensas to Milliken's Bend.

—*The Chattanooga Rebel* in an article on the situation, declares that Breckinridge's corps has returned to Bragg, and that Johnston was so sure in his position that he needed no more troops.

—Thirteen Rebel deserters arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday from Gen. Jenkins's command on the Blackwater. They report that the Rebel force at that place comprises but one brigade.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Republican Convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus on Wednesday (yesterday), was the largest ever held in that city. The Hon. John Brough, War Democrat, was unanimously nominated for Governor. Mr. Brough was the President of the great Loyal Convention held a few days ago at Marietta, where he "defined his position" in the following words: "It is scarcely necessary for me to tell this vast audience here assembled, that from the days of my boyhood up to this hour, I have been ranked with that political party known as 'The Democracy,' and that from my entrance into it until now I have never wavered in its support or been false to it. I am in party distinctions, and in all things pertaining to the general policy of the country, a Democrat to-day, as I have ever been and as I hope to remain. But in a crisis of this kind, it is a principle of my Democracy that the first great duty every man owes is to his country. And although there is a President in the chair to whom I have ever been politically opposed, and for whom I did not vote, yet I recognize him not as the head of a political party, but as the head of the Government; and, as a good soldier who is fighting in the ranks, it is my duty to obey him as Commander-in-Chief, without halting to ask questions in regard to this great contest. By and by I may have something to say of what is being done, but at present I have nothing to utter against it. I have differed from Mr. Lincoln on many questions, but this is no time to cavil. It is not whether this man's rights or that man's rights have been infringed upon, but the question is, what is the duty of every man to his country in this crisis? It is first to put an end to this Rebellion, and then, when that is accomplished, if we have anything to settle with these men at home and in power, we will take hold of it." The entire ticket nominated is as follows:

Governor—JOHN BROUGH of Cuyahoga County.
Lieut.-Governor—CHAS. ANDERSON of Hamilton.
Auditor—JOHN H. GODMAN of Marion.
Treasurer—G. VOLNEY DORSEY of Miami.
Supreme Judge—H. H. HUNTER of Fairfield.
Board of Works—JOHN M. BARRIER of Highland.

—The Ohio Democratic State Convention met at Columbus on Thursday, and was very largely attended. Ex-Gov. Medill presided. Clement L. Vallandigham was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 443 out of 461 votes. His nomination was then made unanimous. George E. Pugh was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation. The Convention then completed the State ticket by making the following nominations:

For Auditor	WILLIAM HUBBARD.
For State Treasurer	H. L. KNAPP.
For Judge of the Supreme Court	P. VAN TROMP.
For Public Works	J. H. HEATON.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation; condemning martial law in loyal States where war does not exist; denouncing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; protesting in earnest terms against the banishment of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, and calling on the President to recall him, and restore him all his rights as a citizen of the United States; declaring that we will hail with delight a desire of the seceded States to return to their allegiance, and that we will coöperate with the citizens of those States to restore peace; and that we insist upon the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and the right of trial by jury.

—The State Convention of Missouri met on Monday, when Governor Gamble tendered his resignation as Provisional Governor, to take effect on the day the Convention closed its session. Mr. Drake offered a resolution in favor of an ordinance to emancipate slaves on the 1st of January, to prohibit Slavery in the State, and to provide a system of apprenticeship in order to prepare the blacks for complete freedom. Mr. Breckinridge introduced an emancipation act, naming July 1 as the day when it should go into operation, and apprenticing minor children of slaves until 1876. Mr. Smith introduced an act of a similar character, and finally a committee of one from each Congressional District was elected by the Convention to consider all plans and propositions for the emancipation of slaves in Missouri. The temper of the Convention indicates the adoption of some plan of emancipation which shall combine the features of the immediate and gradual schemes.

—The New-York Yacht Club made a grand exhibition on our bay on the 11th. At first they had to encounter a calm, then a hard shower, finally the wind stiffened up and filled the white sails, speeding them over the river and sea at a rapid rate. A large number of pleasure craft of every description, from rowboats to steamboats, were out-filled with passengers and decked with flags, streamers and signals. At the Cunard dock a salute was fired, and the French frigate dipped her flag in honor of the event. One of our revenue cutters fired repeatedly, and music greeted the ear at every point of the compass. The official report has not been rendered, but it will soon be given to the public; in the mean time, we can inform our readers that the sloops Minnie, Fanny and White Wing were the successful competitors for the prizes offered by the Club.

—At the regular quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati on Tuesday, the Board of Officers, in accordance with the resolution passed some time since, made a report of those members, sixty in number, who have not taken the oath of allegiance. After a warm discussion, it was resolved that all members who do not take the oath of allegiance be cited to appear before the Board of Officers and give the reason why they have not complied with the resolution passed by the Chamber on the 10th of July. The result of the investigation by the Board of Officers will be reported back to the Chamber for final action.

—Here is a nice specimen of a jolly tar: Thomas F. Lambert, captain of the schooner King Fisher, of Fair Haven, Mass., which vessel was destroyed on the 23d ult. by the pirate Alabama, devotes most of his report to the most extravagant laudation of the polite gentlemen who officer the famous Rebel craft. Of their chief he says: "Although Capt. Semmes burned my vessel, and caused me great loss, yet I have no reason to call him a bad man, or pronounce such epithets upon him as many have done." Byron was not a whit more complimentary to old Lambro, "the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." The Underwriters ought to give Thomas F. Lambert a gold snuff-box.

—On Friday an altercation took place between Robert Stinsen and Hernandez Munn, both ship-caulkers, at No. 348 Second street, which resulted in the death of Stinsen. It appears that Stinsen was somewhat intoxicated at the time, of which fact Munn reminded him in a friendly way. Stinsen took offense, told Munn to mind his own business, charged him with making free with his wife, and then struck him. They then got hold of each other, and both fell over the railing of the stoop, and got up again. Stinsen was so much injured by the fall that he only lived half an hour. Munn, supposing that some blame might attach to him, delivered himself into custody.

—The Congressional Convention for the VIth Kentucky District met on the 5th at Covington, and nominated Gen. Green Clay Smith to succeed Mr. Menzies in Congress. Unconditional Union resolutions were adopted, and Gen. Smith made a speech in unison with the sentiments of the Convention. A Louisville dispatch to *The Chicago Times* says: Hon. Chas. Wickliffe is prominently spoken of as candidate for Governor, in opposition to Thomas E. Bramlett, the "Union" nominee. The Democrats will have a full ticket in the field before the August election, and they are confident of success.

—On Tuesday, the intended murder of a diamond merchant in Broadway became public. A man giving his name as Zonas Curtis was arrested by the detective police when in the act of attempting to murder Borden W. Plumb, jeweler, at No. 512 Broadway, with a view of robbing his premises of whatever diamonds he could find previous to effecting his escape. The murder had been planned for nearly a week, and the progress of the enterprise watched by the detectives from its first inception.

—The bark Charlotte and Emma, of Liverpool, arrived on Tuesday morning, from Liverpool 36 days, reports: May 23, latitude 45, longitude 48 53, passed the forward part of a vessel of about 300 tons, with knees and lower end of pall bit attached. She was painted white inside, and had apparently been broken in two by the fore hatch. On the same day passed an iceberg, with part of a ship's stern and cutwater fastened in it, and a chain lying on the ice.

—The Legislature of New-Hampshire have elected Joseph A. Gilmore (Republican), Governor of the State by 192 votes to 133 for Ira A. Eastman, Copperhead, and 1 for Walter Harriman, War Democrat. The popular vote for Governor was: Gilmore, Republican, 2,9035; Eastman, Copperhead, 32,833; Harriman, War Democrat, 4,372; scattering, 393; no choice by the people, a clear majority over all being necessary for an election.

—The Temperance Convention at Halifax, N. S., adjourned on Tuesday evening after a very pleasant session of five days. A Committee was appointed to arrange for the celebration of the Twenty-first Anniversary of the foundation of the order, on the 29th of September. The next proposition, to admit ladies to full membership, was rejected. No important constitutional changes were effected.

—The steamship Norwegian, of the Quebec line, was wrecked on St. Paul's Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the morning of the 14th inst. She had 58 cabin and 271 steerage passengers, all of whom, with the crew, mails and most of the baggage, were safely landed. The ship was hard on the rocks, and it was doubtful if she could be got off.

—By the arrival of the Roanoke from Havana, at this port, we have dates from Vera Cruz to June 5, four days later than those previously received. Her news is only a rehash of the surrender of Puebla. It is said that the captured Mexican Generals will be sent to Paris, and the soldiers to Martinique. The news of the escape of Ortega still lacks confirmation.

—Two causes, involving the validity of legal tender Treasury notes, pending in the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York, are ordered by the Court to be argued together on Friday morning, the 26th inst. Messrs. Noyes, Tremain, Porter, and Roelker in favor of their validity; Messrs. Dickinson, Curtis, Roosevelt, and Doty in opposition.

—The transport Fulton, from New-Orleans June 7, and Key West June 12, arrived at New-York on Tuesday. The U. S. bark Amanda, on blockading service off Apalachicola, was lost in a gale on the 27th ult. Having been driven ashore, the crew and stores were taken off, the guns spiked, and the vessel blown up.

—William Sheffield, once a member of Congress from Rhode Island, lately sued the City of New-York for \$25,000, as damages for injuries received in falling over the stump of a tree in the street, near the City Hall Park, in 1859. Mr. S. broke his leg, and became lame for life. The Jury could not agree, and the suit came to no result.

—The annual meeting of the National Teachers' Association will be held in the City of Chicago, commencing on Wednesday, August 5, 1863, and continuing three days. The opening address will be delivered by the President, the Hon. John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of Schools of the City of Boston.

—The bark Bittern from Shanghae, January 9, for Montreal, was lost on the 2d inst., off Louisburg, Cape Briton. She had a cargo of about 8,000 packages of tea, valued at \$250,000—of which 1,000 packages have been landed in good order. The B. was built at Sunderland in 1855, was 424 tons, and rated A1.

—The steamship McClellan arrived at Boston on Monday from New-Orleans with 600 bales of cotton. The S. R. Spaulding from Newbern, with the 3d Massachusetts regiment on board, arrived at Boston on the 15th.

—Santa Clara County, California, has voted to subscribe \$100,000 to the Pacific Railroad stock. All the counties along the route have now subscribed their proportion, making \$2,000,000 in all subscribed by the State.

—In spite of the troubled state of the city, the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday. Finley Patterson was elected President, and the usual committees on contested seats and resolutions were appointed.

—We learn from Salt Lake, June 7, that on the 5th, Gen. Conner made a treaty with 500 Snake Indians, at Fort Bridger, and sent Capt. Lewis after 50 warriors who refused to abide by it.

—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Rutland and also at Burlington, Vermont, on Tuesday night.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

We do not perceive that anything could be added, or that any addition is needed, to the President's vindication of his constitutional power to arrest persons who, not venturing upon treason overt, are helping Jeff. Davis and his fellow-traitors in the loyal States. He who, in the face of this demonstration, will persist in representing such arrests as lawless and unwarranted is at heart a traitor, who does not mean and never did mean to have the Rebellion put down. He who insists that every personal immunity and guaranty shall remain in the midst of a gigantic and desperate Civil War the same as in profoundest peace and tranquillity, is intensely disloyal or hopelessly mad. The thing cannot be; and every true heart feels this, and acquiesces in the necessity asserted by the President. He who fears, or pretends to fear, that he will be arrested as disloyal, confesses himself in heart a traitor. For, were he right at the core, he would instinctively say, "Mr. President! deal with my person, my liberty, my property, according to the requirements of the awful exigency, but at all events save our country!"

—But now let us present the considerations which seem to us to forbid any such arrests and deportations as that of Vallandigham—considerations which are not disposed of by the President's sturdy logic:

The Democratic Party and the Slave Power have for many years maintained an intimate and profitable alliance. In other words: Those who sought office and power by running the Democratic "machine" and those whose controlling political aim was the diffusion and aggrandizement of Slavery have found their account in working together. There were Democrats who intensely hated Slavery—witness Ben. Tappan, Thomas Morris, Robert Rantoul, Thomas Earle and others, who were mainly personal disciples of Jefferson; there were slaveholders and intense Pro-Slavery men who utterly loathed the Democratic party—witness Thomas R. R. Cobb, George E. Badger, John S. Carlisle, and in earlier days Robert Toombs and A. H. Stephens; but the alliance of the Slave Power and the Democracy was initiated so long ago as when Georgia undertook to despoil and drive off the Indian tribes residing within her territorial limits, in flagrant defiance of Federal treaties, and President J. Q. Adams by a display of Military force prevented the crime. Gen. Jackson succeeded, receiving almost the entire slaveholding vote, and at once allowed Georgia to tear up the National treaties and plunder the Indians at will. The Supreme Court affirmed the paramount obligation of the National faith; Georgia defied the Court, and Jackson upheld her in so doing. "Well," said he, "John Marshall has made his decision: now let him enforce it!" This he of course could not do, and the National faith was trampled under the feet of the Slave Power. From that moment, Slavery and Sham Democracy have more and more realized the advantage of hunting in couples, and have acted thereon. They are so acting to-day.

Take a recent case as illustration:

When the more reckless champions of the Slave Power (most of them, even then, Disunionists at heart) first proposed the Annexation of Texas to this country, with her independence still unacknowledged by Mexico and war actually existing between them, the moral sense of the North utterly revolted at the undisguised turpitude of the scheme. There were more men in the Free States ready to assert the innocence of adultery, seduction or theft, than to affirm the rightfulness or expediency of such annexation. Mr. Van Buren, the then all but nominated candidate of the Democracy for President, thundered against it. The Democratic magnates of this city met with the rest of us at the Tabernacle and resolved that they would on no account be made parties to so nefarious a transaction. But the Democratic National Convention soon after met, attended and surrounded by every blackleg in the South who could raise the means of reaching Baltimore, and the delegates were cajoled, bribed, and frightened into repudiating their pledges to nominate Van Buren and put up Polk—an open Annexationist—in his stead. The Democratic party was bullied into Annexationism, exactly as the Virginia Convention, seventeen years later, was bullied into Secessionism, and by the same kind of crowd. And, once done, the magnates who had so recently and so solemnly protested that they would never, never be made parties to the vile plot, ate their words, and went in for Polk, Dallas, and Texas, as heartily as if they had never thought of doing otherwise.

One more instance, out of many at hand:

By the Missouri Compromise, all of the Louisiana purchase west of Missouri and north of latitude 36° 30′ was solemnly guaranteed to Free Labor ever more. This, considering that it was plausibly claimed that *all* that purchase came to us slaveholding, was a concession to the North, and was properly regarded as some counterpoise to the undoubted triumph of Slavery in the admission of Missouri. Precisely so in the case of Texas. But when further acquisitions of vacant territory from Mexico became imminent, and Slavery began to talk of dividing these also on the line of 36° 30′, Northern Democrats at once said, "O no; the cases are not parallel. You have had the lion's share so far—of Louisiana, Florida, Texas—because they *came* to us slaveholding—there was no question of legalizing Slavery, but of restricting or eradicating it: but now we come to annexing *free* territory, we cannot consent to curse it by planting Slavery thereon. Hands off, if you please!" So the House adopted the Wilmot Proviso—only three Democrats from Free States dissenting; as it soon after repeatedly refused to extend the line of 36° 30′ westward to the Pacific by a similar vote. And yet when, a few years later, the Slave Power said: "Put that line of 36° 30′ straight through, and guarantee us peaceful possession of all south of it for Slavery, or we dissolve the Union and make war upon you!" every Northern Democrat not only succumbed himself, but actually set to abusing us Republicans for not doing likewise!

Here, then, is the vital truth, which no American statesman has a right to ignore: *Whatever Slavery shall choose to ask, that Sham Democracy will get ready to concede.* The only question is one of time. Already we see the Wood Democrats of our State formally adopting the Calhoun Nullification theory of State Rights, State Sovereignty, and the lack of constitutional power in the Union to coerce a State—doctrines which have been unanimously and emphatically repudiated by our Democracy from Jackson's day to the present. If it shall seem necessary, in order to put Slavery in the right, we shall have the other Democratic faction indorsing those doctrines yet; for there is nothing that our Sham Democracy will not do in the interest or at the beck of Slavery. Nullification and Disunion are two very bitter doses; but it has stomach even for those. All it asks is time.

Now, when this struggle for the Union began—nay, long before it became a struggle outright—we saw and felt that the Democratic party *would not* be loyal in a contest so vitally affecting the Slave Power. We felt that this party would never enter heartily into the War for the Union, and would seize the earliest pretext for backing out of it altogether and ranging its force on the side of the enemy. Hence we would gladly have let the Cotton States go if they would have united in calling a Convention which alone would have power to let them go; and we have at various times looked wishfully for Peace through arbitration or otherwise, when our friends could only seek it through military success. For we could not but feel that the Democratic party—never earnest and hearty in upholding and prosecuting the War for the Union, would snatch eagerly at the earliest pretext for backing clear out of it and throwing all possible weight into the scale of the public enemy.

And just here, Mr. President, is the mistake of arresting Vallandigham or any of his school—*It gives the Pro-Slavery Democrats the excuse they seek for opposing, embarrassing, enfeebling and paralyzing the efforts of the Government to put down the Rebellion.* Nothing you could do would make them truly loyal; but this supplies them with the coveted opportunity safely to render their disloyalty effective. It is of little consequence that one more or less demagogue is making pro-Rebel speeches: it is of the greatest consequence that you supply them with no pretext for resisting and breaking down the War under the guise of defending Free Speech or any kind of Freedom. Just let them do their worst undisturbed, while you press the War to a triumphant close before they can have a chance to break you down, entirely and thrust the Republic under the Juggernaut wheels of the triumphant Slave Power! Remember, we entreat you, that the peril is urgent while the time is short; and bend every energy to a vigorous prosecution of the War for the Union.

KING WILHELM OF PRUSSIA.

If the royal family of Prussia is not visited ere long by a catastrophe like that which befel the French Bourbons in the person of Louis XVI., or the English Stuarts in the person of Charles I., they will be indebted for their better luck to the proverbial patience of the German people, and to the anti-revolutionary habit of the German mind, which has always succeeded more in grand peaceable reformations, than in a forcible overthrow of the existing forms of society. King Wilhelm of Prussia has done infinitely more than either Louis XVI. or Charles I. to call forth a revolution and to undermine his throne; and his ministers eclipse those of the unfortunate monarchs of France and England in furnishing fuel to the growing indignation of a whole country.

The King and the infatuated men whom he has chosen for his advisers can have no doubt about the sentiments of the immense majority of the Prussian people. The repeated appeals to the ballot-box have elicited at each return a more sweeping condemnation of the governmental policy. The last election of a Second Chamber gave to the Ministry not more than about twelve supporters in an Assembly which consists of 352 members. Such a verdict would have made men of ordinary sagacity cautious in their dealing with the people. A wise Government would try to devise means to change the feeling among the people, and to create for itself a more numerous party. Instead of this, we find the Prussian Ministers incapable of inaugurating any popular movement. They make themselves not only hated, but despised. They not only gain none of their opponents over to their party, but they alienate many of their friends by their utter want of statesmanship. While Austria is increasing her influence in German politics by skillful diplomacy, Prussia is losing her last friends among the other German States. Threatened on all sides by external foes, the people feel that they are on the brink of a great national disaster.

It is doubtful whether in the history of any Parliament another instance can be found of so marked and bitter an opposition, between the Government of a country and the representatives of the people, as that which now exists between the Ministry of Herr von Bismark and the Second Prussian Chamber. For some time matters have tended to a crisis. During the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the Military bill, on May 11, the Minister of War, Lieutenant-General von Roon, declared a remark made by one of the Deputies an unwarrantable assumption. The President of the Chamber thereupon interrupted him, when a dispute arose respecting the powers of the President, which ended by the latter putting on his hat and adjourning the House for an hour. The next day, the Ministers addressed a letter to the President, stating that so long as the House supports the assumption made by the President to limit the Ministers' freedom of speech, the members of the Cabinet should no longer be present at the sittings of the Chamber. The Ministers require a declaration from the Deputies that the House has no disciplinary authority over the members of their body. The House referred the letter to a special Committee, which brought in a proposition, sustaining the disciplinary powers of the President of the House. This proposition was, on May 15, agreed to by the House by 295 to 20 votes. It was also resolved that a distinct summons should be addressed to the Ministers to be present at the sitting, in accordance with article 60 of the Constitution. In reply to this summons the Ministers, on May 18, addressed another letter to the House, conceding the President's right of interrupting their speeches, but again demanding a declaration from the Chamber that the President had no disciplinary privilege over the Ministers, and especially none of calling them to order. The House resolved by a large majority that it had no reason to make any additions to its resolution of the 15th inst. The next day the House discussed the draft of an address to the Throne, asking the King to change his Ministers, as they did not possess the confidence of the country. On May 21, Herr von Bismark appeared again in the House to read a royal message in which the King tells the Chamber that the conduct of the President of the Chamber was in violation of the Constitutional rights of the Ministry, that such a position for the Ministry does not correspond with the dignity of the Crown, and that the Chamber must terminate such a state of things, in order that the business of the House may be continued. If the Ministers were of opinion that such an interference of the Crown would frighten the Chamber, they were mistaken. It was promptly and unanimously resolved, upon motion of Herr Virchow, professor at the University of Berlin, and one of the most eminent naturalists of Germany, to refer the royal message to the Committee on the address, "as the Ministers had misinformed the King."

This bold step of the Chamber brought on the crisis. The King declined to receive the deputation from the Chamber with the address to the Throne, and the address was therefore forwarded by letter. On May 27 a reply was received from the King, not countersigned by the Ministers, in which the Chamber is denounced in terms altogether unmeasured, and in a form little creditable to royalty. The Chamber promptly resolved that no notice could be taken of the letter, because it did not bear the signature of any Minister. In the evening, the Chambers were prorogued by Herr von Bismark reading a speech from the Throne. The immense majority of the Liberal Representatives were absent.

It will be seen, from our brief review of the situation, that matters in Prussia have arrived at a point where a violent collision becomes inevitable, unless one of the two contending parties yield. No one expects that the Chamber, knowing the whole people to be on its side, will abandon its right. Nearly every journal of Europe, except the few that are in the pay of the Prussian aristocracy, warns the King that by persisting in his course, he will lose his throne; but the remarkable unanimity of public opinion only seems to make him more obstinate. It is generally expected that the solution of the difficulty will be either an overthrow of the Constitution by the King, or a revolutionary outbreak.

TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

So soon as the Rebels began to feel the pressure of our blockade of their ports, they, in conjunction with their sympathizers, commenced devising means to break it. Always dependent upon the Northern States and upon Europe for most of their luxuries and many of their necessaries, especially in the department of manufactures, the sudden drying up of their sources of supply induced the insurgents to turn with longing eyes toward their friends in the loyal States and in foreign countries. Trade is not apt to permit the dogmas of international codes nor nice ethical distinctions to keep it out of fields where large profits are to be reaped. This is notorious of British trade. The first Napoleon called England a nation of shopkeepers. Breaking blockades has long been the favorite pursuit of her merchants and manufacturers. And the pending war has demonstrated that even American patriotism is not proof against the glittering seductions of gold.

Early in the Autumn of 1861, a system of blockade-running was commenced between Nassau—the principal mart of the British Bahamas—and our Southern ports, more particularly Charleston. Though Havana, and St. John, N. B., contributed something to this contraband trade, its chief seat was Nassau. It was soon surmised that all the goods that supplied the markets where the blockade-runners were loaded were not from foreign countries. It was more than suspected by the revenue officers of New-York that merchandise was shipped here for Nassau and one or two other ports, with the intent that it should take its chances of reaching the insurgent States through the blockade.

Cognizant of these facts, Congress, at the called session of 1861, passed two acts authorizing precautionary measures against trade from our ports with the Rebels. In spite of these, however, the exports from leading American seaports, and especially from New-York, to Nassau and other places of a like reputation, steadily advanced through the Fall of 1861 and the Winter and Spring of 1861-2. In the mean time, the wants of the Rebels became painfully pinching. Prices of provisions advanced to famine rates. The cost of manufactured articles rose to a fabulous figure.

Our Government being on the alert, blockade-breaking, owing to the vigilance of our cruisers, became hazardous. But, as the Rebels needed goods, and their old customers wanted cotton, trade to and from the inhibited coasts rapidly increased. And while continuing to swell the old channels to overflowing, it sought new avenues of ingress and egress. Not forgetting Nassau, it turned its avaricious and unscrupulous eye toward Matamoras. This obscure town, rarely visited by New-York shippers in ordinary times, seemed, in the Summer of the last year, to be suddenly rising to importance as a commercial depot. Its increasing trade could only be accounted for upon the hypothesis that its warehouses and wharves were only temporary resting-places for merchandise intended for the contiguous Texan border, whence it was to be carried across the country to the Mississippi, and thence distributed throughout the insurrectionary States.

Aware of this condition of affairs, Congress, in May, 1862, adopted still more stringent measures for inhibiting this illicit trade. Collectors of the Customs were required, whenever cargoes of goods seemed to be intended for the Rebels, or were in danger of falling into Rebel hands (whatever their ostensible destination), to exact bonds from the shippers, with ample sureties, conditioned that the goods should not be used in any way to give aid or encouragement to the insurgents. So notorious had become the running of the blockade between Nassau and Charleston, and the traffic between Matamoras and Texas, that immediately upon the passage of this act bonds were exacted at the New-York Custom-House upon nearly all cargoes cleared for Nassau and Matamoras, while the same course was pursued with certain kinds of articles destined for other ports. The effect was salutary. All shippers were put on their guard. Honest merchants were brought to reflect upon the duties they owed to their Government. Rogues and semi-traitors learned that there was a point beyond which they could not go with impunity. Some ventures of a suspicious character had to be abandoned. Others had to be divested of their dubious qualities before responsible men would become obligors upon the required bonds. A large number of persons, consignors and consignees, merchants and shipmasters, principals and sureties, were bound by the ties of interest to see that trade with suspected ports was conducted in good faith and according to law.

But, notwithstanding the wise legislation of Congress, and the extraordinary caution of the revenue officers, and the sleepless vigilance of the blockading squadrons, the trade between New-York and Nassau and Matamoras, with its legitimate consequences, has continued steadily to advance during the past twelve months. For example: in the month of June, 1862, when the new precautionary measures were first put in force, the exports from New-York to Nassau amounted (omitting fractions) to $8,000; in October, to $35,000; in January, 1863, to $95,000; in February, to $106,000; in March, to $188,000. The exports from New-York to Matamoras during June, 1862, amounted to $16,000; in October, to $238,000; in January, 1863, to $275,000; in February, to $462,000; in March, to $612,000.

Not only had the trade with these two ports thus swelled its dimensions during the year under review, but much of this extraordinary increase was in articles of a nature that tended strongly to show that they were destined to take their chances of reaching the Rebels. To Nassau there went forward gunny-cloth, bail-rope, and cotton cards—articles better adapted to the wants of the planters in the insurgent States of America, than to the maritime dwellers in the island of New Providence. Large quantities of quinine, unexampled amounts of dry goods and provisions, and boots and shoes enough to afford every adult in the Bahamas fifty pairs apiece, and other goods of which the Rebels stood sadly in need, also went to Nassau. While to Matamoras, in addition to unprecedented quantities of all the articles just named, and especially those used for bailing cotton, there was shipped large invoices of ready-made clothing and woolen goods, of a texture and color suited to the Confederate army; lighters to carry the cargoes of the fleet of vessels, constantly riding at the mouth of the Rio Grande, over its shallows and up to Matamoras; lumber to build warehouses for temporary storage at that place; and ample outfits of mule-wagons, mule-harness, trace-chains, ox-wagons, ox-yokes, and all other appliances for hauling the contraband goods into and through Texas, and dragging the cotton out, to be then shipped from Matamoras to New-York or to Europe.

The large amount and suspicious character of this trade induced the revenue officers at this port, in March and April last, to apply to it the most stringent precautions within the scope of their authority. The result is, that unscrupulous adventurers have, to a large extent, been driven off, responsible houses who have long been engaged in trade with Nassau and Matamoras are resuming their legitimate business, and, consequently, the shipments from New-York to those ports are sensibly diminishing.

But, intent upon not being successfully baffled in their purposes to profit by the calamities of their country, those who are bent upon supplying the needs of the Rebels are turning their attention away from a direct trade with Nassau and Matamoras, and are seeking through indirect channels to effect their objects. We learn that they are now shipping goods to Havana, to St. Thomas, to St. John's, and some other ports, with the purpose of clearing thence to Nassau and Matamoras, or, perhaps, of trying to run the blockade by sailing directly from the ports of ostensible destination. We trust the revenue officers will continue to pursue these aiders and abettors of the Rebellion wherever they may go, and apply to them, when clearing for their new resorts, the same salutary rules which have proved so effectual in driving this contraband traffic from its old channels.

We have among us a class of active merchants and shippers, who, impelled by a spirit of commercial rivalry, would, while professing unconditional loyalty to the Government, excuse the kind of traffic we are deprecating on the plea that if Americans do not furnish these goods Europeans will, and hence our citizens will lose a profitable business without benefiting the cause of the country by the sacrifice. Admitting the premises, it might afford some consolation to a loyal merchant for the loss of this traffic to reflect that if commercial intercourse with the Rebels is carried on by Englishmen or Frenchmen it is merely the breaking of a blockade by the subjects of a "neutral" Power, while if conducted by American citizens it is treason against the most beneficent Government on earth.

One of the effective means of crushing the Rebellion is to deprive the insurgents of articles not merely contraband of war, in the strict sense of that term, but of those products of manufacturing industry which in times of peace enter largely into the consumption of civilized and refined communities. For these last the South has always been mainly dependent upon the North, or upon Europe. She must now obtain them illicitly or die a lingering death. The acts of Congress and the revenue measures under consideration, are adopted to cut off this Southern supply at the very fountain head. British cupidity and American Copperheadism are in league to cripple the arm of the Government raised to strike down this reprehensible traffic. We believe the Federal authorities will move straightforward in their patriotic work, despite the intervention of the British Minister at Washington, or the complaints of the Governor of the Bahamas, or the memorials of Nassau blockade-breakers, or the clamors of American merchants—thank Heaven, few in number—who, forgetting their duty to their Government, are eager to grow rich, though it be by means which tend to their country's ruin.

MEXICO.

The later Mexican intelligence which we received on Friday from Vera Cruz reduces somewhat the importance of the French success before Puebla. A diary of a French officer, which is published in the *Diario* of Havana, detailing the events from the 20th of April to the 17th of May, makes no mention at all of a Fort Totimehuacan, whose capture, according to the first accounts, decided the fall of Puebla. It does not appear that the French were in possession of any fort, except San Javier; and nothing but the want of food and ammunition compelled the Mexicans to surrender. According to the Mexican account, published in the *Heraldo* of Mexico, General Forey was willing on May 16 to allow the garrison to march off, carrying their arms and with their standards unfurled, if they would take the pledge to remain neutral until the end of the war. This the officers unanimously declined, and accordingly they surrendered at discretion on May 17. Gen. Ortega had previously disbanded the army, ordering them to report, if possible, to the National Government. He had also ordered all the guns, muskets, and weapons, to be destroyed. The number of prisoners taken is, according to the French account, about 12,000.

The *Diario* of Havana, a paper which has always been partial to the French, contains a report which we should be inclined to disbelieve did it not appear in the *Diario*, that while being conveyed from Puebla to Vera Cruz, Gen. Ortega, some 10 or 11 other generals, about 300 minor officers, and about 2,000 soldiers, made good their escape.

The loss of the Mexicans is nevertheless a severe one. One of their best armies is, at least, dissolved for the present, and their loss in artillery is entirely irreparable. Still, they bear up under the great disaster with a courage which challenges and is sure to receive the admiration of the world. The appeal of President Juarez to the Mexicans is a noble production of lofty patriotism, and it will strengthen the impression which the history of the invasion has made, even on the French, that the valor of the Mexicans and their power of resistance have been generally underestimated.

Another heroic effort will be made to defend the City of Mexico. The Governors of the States have been called upon to send to the capital as many troops as they can raise. Gen. Comonfort has resigned, and Gen. Garza has been appointed in his stead.

Meanwhile, the Mexicans are receiving the aid of a powerful ally. The *Diario* of Havana reports that the vomito is raging in Vera Cruz and carries off from 26 to 28 daily. A number of French officers and physicians had succumbed. The conquest of the country is not yet achieved, and before it will be done it will probably cost the French enormous sacrifices.

THE CHICAGO TIMES CASE.

The Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, a conspicuously Radical member of the last Congress, from the 1st Illinois District, and who has been reelected to the next, has published an address to his fellow-citizens in justification of his request to the President to give a careful consideration to the petition for the revocation of the order suppressing *The Chicago Times*. Whatever may be the state of feeling in Chicago, Mr. Arnold stands in no need of personal vindication with us, but we welcome his address as a timely and forcible statement of the principles at issue, and the consequences threatened by the act of Gen. Burnside.

There is no constitutional question involved, says Mr. Arnold, for intelligent men, who justify the order, do not defend it as constitutional, but as a necessity, resulting from the dangerous condition of the country. But there is a way of punishing treason without violating the Constitution. If war or insurrection exists in fact, the military power of a General commanding is sufficient to suppress treasonable and seditious publications. If war or insurrection does not exist in the state or district within which the treasonable or seditious paper is published, yet the civil law is paralyzed, and sympathy with the Rebels is active and dangerous, as in Missouri, Tennessee, and elsewhere, martial law is the remedy. If Chicago and Illinois are in that condition, let martial law be proclaimed and the habeas corpus suspended. That is a power which the President constitutionally possesses, and which he ought to exercise if the public safety requires it. Unless that power, however, is exercised, interference with civil rights, with free speech or a free press, is unwise, unconstitutional and unnecessary, and even if it were doubtful should be avoided when by the help of a proclamation the same act becomes at once justifiable, and legal.

Mr. Arnold justly denounces *The Times* as a disloyal and seditious paper, dangerous to the cause of the Republic, and refers to its personal abuse of himself; yet he says, "believing that it has a constitutional right to abuse me and the Government, subject to punishment by the laws of the land, I think the President did right in revoking the order for its military suppression." As a question of expediency, he suggests:

"Next year we elect a President. I suggest that it is among the remote possibilities, if we give our opponents the advantage of making the people believe that the liberty of the press, freedom of speech, and the trial by jury are involved, and that our party has trampled these great principles under foot, it is just possible that they may succeed. I desire to aid in the establishment of no precedent which will limit my freedom of speech, nor prevent my declaring what I believe, that the cursed spirit of Human Slavery is the cause of all our troubles, and that we shall never have permanent peace and union until it has been destroyed."

We do not forget that when the interest of the National cause is concerned we are bound to disregard all personal and party consequences, but when such considerations unite with higher and more patriotic convictions in recommending adherence to the Constitution and respect for civil rights, they may be listened to in aid of, if they ought never to be heard against, obedience to principle and respect for the highest written law of the land.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. C. B. Wilber of Bloomington, Ill., Secretary of the State Natural History Society, has just published a new and admirable Township Map of Illinois, exhibiting its Geology as well as its Geography and Topography. We gather therefrom the following facts:

Illinois, though admitted to the Union so late as 1818, is already the fourth in population of the States, and is rapidly increasing. Of its 55,000 square miles of area, no less than 35,000 are underlaid with Bituminous Coal, covering all the central and eastern counties. The north end of the State—all above a line drawn from Rock Island or Davenport eastward through Ottawa to a short distance beyond Morris, is coal-bearing—thence the line of the coal region bears east by south, then due south, and east by south again, so as to exclude Kankakee and most of Iroquois county. On the West the coal measures extend to within ten to twenty miles of the Mississippi, up to a point just above the mouth of the Iowa, whence the coal approaches within two or three miles of the river to a point just above Rock Island and the mouth of Rock River. The average thickness of the several coal strata is about 15 feet. The coal occurs in the carboniferous formation, some 300 to 1,000 feet below the average surface. The rocks below it are irregularly alternating strata of sandstone and limestone.

Illinois has no mountains, not many considerable hills, and scarcely an acre of waste land, while most of her soil is prairie of unsurpassed fertility, interspersed with woodland on the borders of her streams, and on some of the poorer uplands. Her "wet prairies," or swamps, as yet defy ordinary cultivation, but will ultimately be drained at a moderate cost and prove equal in productiveness to any other. Of her 35,459,200 acres, only 13,252,000 have as yet been brought under cultivation; and it is probable that her annual product is not yet one-fourth what it will be. When her immense and all but universal culture of Indian Corn shall have been diversified by the extensive production of Wool, Flax, Sugar (from Sorghum and the Beet,) Tobacco, &c., as well as by the Manufactures which her cheap Food and inexhaustible Fuel strongly invite, her labor will be far better rewarded than at present. Yet she had in 1860 no less than 1,711,753 inhabitants (rather more than one to every eight cultivated acres;) and her aggregate wealth is estimated at no less than One Thousand Millions of Dollars. Her average elevation is probably less than 200 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, which is 697 feet above that of the ocean. Illinois had 12,282 inhabitants in 1810, 55,211 in 1820, 157,445 in 1830, 466,183 in 1840, and 851,470 in 1850. She will probably have Three Millions in 1870, ranking then as the third in numbers of the States composing our Union. Her Lead region (in the North-West) covers about 4,500 square miles, and yields 30,000,000 pounds of the mineral per annum.

—Suppose she had been planted and reared as a Slave instead of a Free State—who believes that such a picture of thrift and wealth would have been presented in the forty-fifth year of her distinct existence?

WEST VIRGINIA.

Thirty-three of the Counties included in this new State opened polls for the recent election; in the other ten or twelve, the Rebels bear sway, so that Union elections cannot be held. The total vote returned for the Union candidates for State officers is as follows:

Governor	Arthur I. Boreman	25,797
Sec. of State	J. E. Boyer	24,994
Treasurer	Campbell Tarr	25,512
Auditor	Samuel Crane	24,857
Att'y Gen'l	A. B. Caldwell	25,16[illegible]
Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals	R. L. Berkshire	24,687
	W. A. Harrison	24,9[illegible]
	James H. Brown	24,22[illegible]

—Votes erroneously returned from several couties would, if counted, have swelled the poll for Judges of Appeals to—Berkshire, 25,363; Harrison, 25,260; Brown, 24,865.

We learn by the last arrival from Europe that the Rebel Government is making new and desperate efforts to obtain from the European Governments a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Mason has arrived in Paris to coöperate with Mr. Slidell, for it is expected, as we suppose with good reason, that as soon as Louis Napoleon takes the lead the other Governments will not hesitate to follow. The prevailing impression in Paris and in the diplomatic world generally is that France will soon declare herself in favor of recognition. The organ of the English Tories maintains that the only Government from which serious opposition is expected is that of England. It is certain that a portion of the English Ministry are at present more opposed to recognition than ever before, and *The London Times* persists in recommending strict neutrality. Mr. Roebuck, who is now the most rabid of all the champions of the Rebel cause—although he still finds it necessary to claim that he hates Slavery—has given notice in the House of Commons that he will move that England open negociations with the other Powers for the recognition of the Confederates. We hope Parliament may reach this time a vote on this question, to give the American people an opportunity of knowing which of the English legislators are their friends and which their foes.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON VALLANDIGHAM AND "ARBITRARY ARRESTS."

A great "Democratic meeting" was held at Albany on the 16th ult. to denounce the arrest of Vallandigham and demand his restoration to liberty. Hon. Erastus Corning, M. C., presided; Mayor Dix Perry was first Vice-President, &c., &c. This meeting having unanimously

Resolved, That we demand that the Administration shall be true to the Constitution, shall recognize and maintain the rights of the States, shall respect the liberty of speech and the rights of the people, shall restore the civil rights and the status of Institutions, exact of the people of the South, and shall cease to violate the rights of the North.

Resolved, That we regard the arrest of Vallandigham as the tragic consummation of a military despotism, a crime against the Constitution, and a violation of the rights of the people of the United States, and that we demand his immediate restoration to the rights of the citizens of Ohio, and the immediate discharge of all other prisoners of state.

Resolved, That the rights of persons and property are the basis of constitutional government, not only alongside the rights of the States, but paramount to the rights of the States, and that the rights of the States are subordinate to the rights of the people, the liberty of the citizen, and the privilege of the ballot-box, and that we will not be deceived by the cant of Abolitionists and Administration Republicans, and the like, &c., &c.—closed as follows:

Resolved, That the President, Vice-President, and Secretary of this meeting be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Clement L. Vallandigham, now a prisoner in the hands of the military despotism, and to inform him that the Democrat-Union Republicans of this Commonwealth are ready to stand by him in the exercise of his constitutional rights.

The officers elected this request, in a note which reaches us by telegraph:

ALBANY, May 16, 1863.

HON. E. CORNING, President of the Democratic Meeting:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Democrat-Union Republicans of Albany are on the day of that meeting, heartily sustaining the Constitution, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people, and that we will not be deceived by the cant of Abolitionists, Administration Republicans, and the like.

I have the honor to request, that the resolutions of your meeting be transmitted to Clement L. Vallandigham, who is now a prisoner in the hands of the military despotism of the Administration, and to inform him that the Democrat-Union Republicans of this Commonwealth are ready to stand by him in the exercise of his constitutional rights.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, yours, &c.,

—To all which the following answer has been returned by the President:

WM. LINCOLN'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1863.

HON. EDWARD CORNING, Albany, N. Y.:

GENTLEMAN: Your letter of May 19, addressed to Messrs. Harris and Cassidy, and others, of Albany, N. Y., on the 16th of the same month, was received several days ago.

The resolution, as I understand them, are resolutions to be adopted at a meeting to be held at Albany, for a purpose to sustain the cause of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and to secure the administration in every constitutional and lawful measure it may put forth for the suppression of the rebellion; and the declaration of purpose upon the Administration to suppress treasonable action, such as the arrest of military arrests. And from the two propositions, I infer, that the gentlemen who contemplate proposing the meeting are resolved on doing their part to maintain our common government and our common country, and that they are resolved on doing their part to maintain our common government and our common country, and that they are resolved, at any rate, not to do anything to hinder the military from doing their part in the same cause. Of course, I do not know that any one will do any thing of the sort, but the mere fact that such a meeting is to be held, and such resolutions are to be adopted, has given some encouragement to the enemy, and has, to some extent, discouraged our friends in the field.

This is the only, but, I think, a sufficient reason, why I do not, at this time, publicly express my approbation of the meeting, and of the resolutions, if they be, as I suppose they are, in accordance with the principles I have stated in this letter. But, since I have begun to write, I may as well go on and say, that I do not, at this time, think it expedient to call a meeting of persons to express their confidence in the Administration, or to express their confidence in the Administration, or to express their confidence in the Administration, or

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1863.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

Our friends who are not satisfied with one paper a week will do well to try THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price, $3. At Post-Offices where we have clubs of twenty or over for our WEEKLY edition, we will send THE SEMI-WEEKLY for $2 50 each.

We will thank our subscribers, in renewing their subscriptions, to invite their neighbors to join them in forming clubs, thus securing THE TRIBUNE at the lowest possible rate.

Every subscriber who sends $15 for ten copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will receive one copy gratis. Those who send $26 for twenty copies to one address will receive a free copy.

Our war news up to 2 o'clock Thursday morning is fully detailed in other columns. The invasion of Pennsylvania and the movements of Lee's and Hooker's armies are the absorbing features. For two days the excitement was very great and many people believed that Harrisburg and even Philadelphia were in danger. But at latest accounts, the Rebel force that seized Chambersburg was retreating, and it is now doubtful if there is a Rebel soldier north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Vicksburg dates are to the 12th. Gen. Grant's guns were close up to the Rebel works, and all things looked favorable; a battle was expected soon. Johnston, Loring, and other Rebel commanders had about 25,000 men at various points, but Grant held all the fords, and was in no fear of any movement. There had been a gunboat fight at Simmsport, and a victory, by which the Mississippi was opened fully from Vicksburg to Port Hudson.

Nothing especially new from Rosecrans's army.

THE REBEL CAMPAIGN.

The purposes of Gen. Lee are thus far not very clearly developed. His cavalry occupy Chambersburg, and his Shenandoah column is in possession of Winchester, Martinsburg, and Hagerstown. Beyond those two facts, there is none other absolutely established, and it is tolerably plain that these two are not enough material out of which to construct a plan of campaign for the Rebel General. As for the positions of Gen. Hooker's forces, they are obligingly detailed to us with minute precision; perhaps rather with the air as if it did not make much difference whether Gen. Lee knew the facts, or not.

The three or four campaigns which are suggested in different quarters, and are supposed to be framed on the faith of Rebel information, may be passed over without much comment. It is tolerably certain that they were not furnished by Gen. Lee, and from any other source are simply more or less plausible guesses. A movement on Wheeling and Pittsburgh was some time ago referred to in these columns as likely enough to be made. A movement into Pennsylvania is already accomplished. There remains the question in what direction the main force of Lee is advancing, or whether it is advancing at all; for it is possible that the Rebel army has but changed its base, and means to occupy the line of the Shenandoah as a convenient point from which to operate by detaching flying columns. In view of the two days' delay at Chambersburg, it does not seem at all likely, as was first supposed, that he intended to push his advance guard rapidly forward upon an unprotected country. If he had meant to surprise Harrisburg he would have done it at once, and that consideration may serve to allay whatever apprehension exists of immediate danger to the eastern cities of Pennsylvania. And since the Rebel column has once halted at Chambersburg, we may yet have to wait some days before the direction and purpose of its next advance are disclosed.

P. S.—The Rebels have retreated from Chambersburg.

VALLANDIGHAM—OHIO.

As we rejoiced when Thomas H. Seymour was nominated for Governor of Connecticut, we most heartily rejoice that Clement L. Vallandigham is the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio. There is no evading the issue which this nomination makes up. Of the two conflicting theories which distract our country with regard to the origin of our Civil War—that which affirms that it grew out of a revolt by the Slave Power against the Federal Government, and that which attributes it to a revolt of the Government against the natural, constitutional supremacy of the Slave Power—Mr. Vallandigham has ever held consistently and firmly to the latter. While Breckinridge remained in Congress, Val. stood second among the champions of the Rebellion in Congress; since Breckinridge deserted his seat to take a command in the Rebel army, Val. has been senior counsel for the Slaveholders' Revolt in the Councils of the Nation. We cannot recall a single remark he has made there, a single vote he has given, which should not have commanded the instant and hearty approval of Jeff. Davis or any other slaveholding traitor. True, Val. is for the Union; but it is the Union so adapted and accommodated to the dictates and interests of the slaveholders that they could not, for very shame, even *seem* to wish to break out of it. In the Winter of 1860–1, he proposed in their behalf a radical change of the Federal Constitution whereby our country should be divided into quarters, and each of them be armed with a veto on every act of Congress. This would be a return to all the vices without the virtues of the old Revolutionary Confederation. And from that day onward his idea of "the Constitution as it is," has practically been "The Constitution as the Slave Power shall from time to time choose to have it."

The Federal band having been stretched to the utmost to grasp Louisiana, Florida, Texas, in the interest of Slavery, is henceforth to be contracted to favor its quiet digestion of those acquisitions; when it will be time to expand again and take in Mexico, Cuba, and whatever else may be ready for absorption into Slavedom. Never yet did Slavery demand any thing which Val. was not eager to concede; and he is now the fit candidate of its lieges in Ohio for the chief magistracy of that State.

He will be beaten of course; for the Ohio soldiers are to vote, and of their Eighty Thousand votes he cannot possibly obtain Ten Thousand. In that vote the Republican strength apparently lost in the vote of last year will reappear; for seven-eighths of the Volunteers from Ohio are Republicans, and half the residue are War Democrats, whose hatred of the Copperheads is most intense of all. The plain intent of this nomination is to throw out the Soldier vote wherever the Copperheads have power to do it, and thus claim Val.'s election through the disfranchisement of Fifty or Sixty Thousand patriotic citizens, thereupon inaugurating a bloody revolution. This purpose is blindly indicated in a leader in Friday's *World*, which says:

"Mr. VALLANDIGHAM will undoubtedly be elected—and what then? This is a grave and weighty question, on which it concerns the Administration more than it concerns the people to reflect maturely. The determination of the people is already formed and fixed. If Mr. VALLANDIGHAM were a criminal, he would have to be surrendered, like any other criminal, into the hands of justice. His station, even as Governor of a sovereign State, would not shield him from the just severity of the law. But Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is no criminal; he has violated no law; he is in all respects eligible to the office for which he has been nominated. *If legally elected he will be duly installed in office, or we shall have a revolution.* We trust the Administration may be guided by a spirit of justice. Certain it is, that in the pass to which matters have now come, this question of Free Speech and Free Elections is to be definitely decided—by a peaceful ordeal if the Administration is wise; but at all events, and at whatever cost, decided."

—This is precisely the kind of talk which we were accustomed to hear from Wise and other Southern Hotspurs prior to the election of 1856, and again during the canvass of 1860. Appeals to the bayonet and bowie-knife as a matter of course—overruling the action of the Federal Executive by force and bloodshed—such are the ready menaces of the Seymour Democrats who profess to support as well as of the Wood Democrats who openly condemn the struggle of the Nation for life. What is the real difference between them?

But again:

Vallandigham is now utterly beyond the control of our Government. It has no longer power to remand him to Ohio, while Jeff. Davis has all power to obstruct his return. If Val. is the enemy of Jeff., as these journals affect to believe, *why do none of them contemplate the possibility of Jeff.'s choosing to keep him in Dixie in case he is elected Governor of Ohio?* Suppose Wade, or Bingham, or Tod, or John Sherman, or Galloway, were to-day in Jeffdom, and news were received of his election, as Governor of Ohio, does any one imagine that Jeff. would speed him on his homeward way? We all know he would not. How is it, then, that all of us *know* that, were Vallandigham elected, and were he unable to reach Columbus to be inaugurated, it would not be the fault of the Rebels.

The Daily News rightfully exults over Val.'s nomination as a triumph of the Unconditional Peace party—the party of the Woods, of T. H. Seymour, Bright and Bayard. Its ecstacies are thus set forth:

"The nominations yesterday at the Democratic State Convention of Ohio tell their own tale. They are the emphatic indorsement, by a vast majority of the people of that State, of a *peace platform*, and the reprobation by one of the most considerable members of the North American Confederacy of the *policy of coercion* which the Administration of President Lincoln has forced upon the country. * * * * *

"Clement L. Vallandigham and ex-Senator Geo. E. Pugh! Glorious names! Names that will go down to posterity, blazoned on the same escutcheon with those of Brutus, Hermann, Hofer, Wm. Tell, Washington, Jefferson, Daniel O'Connell, and thousands of other martyrs and heroes, to the vast pantheon of Freedom's champions! Oppression has aided to raise them to a pinnacle from which they never can be dethroned, and from the summit of which they will live to dictate terms to the slaves of the fanaticism of the hour, who have trampled their rights under foot. As Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the great boundary State of Ohio, their authority will enable them to withstand unjust Federal encroachments, and point out to what manner the olive-branch may be best substituted for the sword."

The Richmond Whig of the 26th ult. in an editorial condemning the attacks of other Rebel journals on Northern "Conservatives" like Horatio Seymour, Washington Hunt, &c., forcibly says:

"The great and disastrous war which is now raging must have an end some day. When it will terminate, no human prescience can now foresee. But this much we all know, that Abraham Lincoln will never give us peace. That is certain. This war will continue until his power is broken. The men so heartily abused by our respected cotemporary are wielding all the influence at their command to wrest power from Lincoln's hands. Hence they are objects of special hatred and denunciation by Sumner, Wilson, Beecher, Greeley, &c. Why, then, should Southern men wish to see them thrown into dungeons? Why should Southern men wish to see them arrested in their laudable work of trying to overthrow the Abolition power as wielded by Lincoln?

"Isolated expressions may be taken from the publications of Northern conservative leaders, and so distorted as to lead to great prejudice against them. This is unfair. We should look to their general course and the grand object they have in view. They want to prostrate Lincoln, who is an insuperable obstacle to peace. Thus far, they have the heartfelt sympathy of the rational intelligence of the South. Thus far, they ought to have the sincere sympathy of every man and every woman in the Confederate States.

"Why do they want to overthrow Lincoln, Chase, and Sumner? Their generally avowed reason is that Lincoln, Chase, and Sumner are laboring to subjugate, rob, and plunder the South. On this point, therefore, the conservatives are not as bad as Sumner and Chase.

"But discarding all niceties and refinements of metaphysical reasoning, it can be shown that these men are ready for peace. It is true they avow themselves as being for a war for the Constitution—as being for prosecuting the war so long as it is carried on in accordance with the Constitution, &c. But, while saying this, they denounce Lincoln for waging war against the Constitution. They charge that Lincoln, Sumner and Chase have transcended the Constitution in their war policy. Hence they are opposed to Lincoln's war, and as Lincoln will not change his war policy they are, inferentially, for peace.

"So far from wishing for the arrest for such men as Seymour and Hunt, we applaud every effort of theirs which tends to embarrass Lincoln, Chase and Sumner, and weaken their power. We should like to see them get possession of the Government. Take the very worst possible view of such a contingency and we would lose nothing. Lincoln will give us no peace. They could do no worse. But we are thoroughly satisfied that, under the rule of such men, this war would come to a speedy and honorable end."

— It is here clearly evinced that the Rebels have their friends in the North and are able to extract from their chaff of rhetoric the real kernel of meaning. They see that the clamor against "Arbitrary Arrests," "usurpation of power," "suppression of liberty," &c., is really opposition to the War for the Union. It is a "flank movement" in behalf of Jeff. Davis and his fellow Rebels, intended to break down the Administration and throw the power of the Government into the hands of those whom the Rebels recognize as their friends. And whenever any one asks, "Why does not your Government, backed by Twenty-two Millions of People in the loyal States, promptly crush out the Rebellion?" the true answer to be returned is—"Because Ten of those Millions are just such in heart and act, in view and purpose, as Vallandigham, the Seymours, the Woods, and their compatriots." Part of these want the Union cause to fail, while they pretend after their fashion to uphold it; the residue mean to have the credit with the Rebel Slaveholders of having helped to defeat it; but in practice and effect they are all of a piece, and it is their treachery which so long rendered abortive the efforts of the Government, and may even yet destroy the Union.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

The great electoral contest in France is over, and the Progressive Party of all Europe is jubilant at the result. Not that the combined opposition had secured anything like the overwhelming majority of the Liberal Party in the Second Chamber of Prussia, for in the new Legislative Body it will only number about thirty votes. Thus, apparently, the Imperial policy has been again indorsed by a majority of several millions of voters in France. Yet there is joy to-day in the Liberal ranks and unconcealed rage and fury among the mercenary scribes of the French Emperor; for both parties agree in regarding the election just held as a resurrection of political liberty in France, as the first reaction of the spirit of democracy against absolutism and despotism.

The expectations of the friends of Liberty, as we pointed out in a former article, were but moderate. They hoped at best that the number of their representatives, which in the late Legislative Body was only five, would be increased to twenty or twenty-five. This hope has not only been realized, but more has been obtained than was expected.

This is especially true of Paris. The glorious victory of the Opposition in each of the nine districts of the capital surpasses the boldest expectation. In eight districts a candidate of the Opposition has an absolute majority, and in the other district, when no less than four Opposition tickets were run, and therefore no candidate secured the majority necessary for the election, the candidate of the Government was beaten by the combined Opposition votes by more than 10,000, making the success of the Oppostion candidate absolutely certain at the supplementary election. It is not the fact of the defeat alone that is mortifying to the Government, but all the circumstances connected with it make the lesson a severe one. The majorities against the official candidates were overwhelming, and the most decided among the opponents of the Government had the largest majorities. Jules Favre, the leader of the Opposition of five in the late Legislative body, and probably the ablest of all the French champions of the Liberal cause, beat the Government candidate by more than 10,000 votes. Olivier, Picard and Darimon, the three other Liberal members for Paris in the former Legislative body were each reëlected by a majority of about 9,000. Of the four new members Havin, Editor-in-Chief of the *Siècle*, had a majority over the Government candidate of 8,000; Thiers of 1,300; Jules Simon of 8,000; Pelletan of 100.

The election of Mr. Thiers must be particularly annoying to the Government. M. de Persigny had officially announced to the electors that Mr. Thiers was regarded as an implacable enemy by the Imperial Government, and yet the Second District of the Capital chose this enemy of the Government by a majority of 1,300 votes.

The aggregate vote which has been cast in Paris shows to what an extent the Government has lost ground since the last election in 1857. Then the votes for the Government candidates in the different sections numbered 110,534, while those for the Opposition were 97,763. This year the Government numbers only 82,107, and the vote for the nine Opposition candidates rises to upward of 150,000. Such figures speak volumes for the change of public opinion.

It was not expected that the provinces would be able to overcome to an equal extent the pressure which the Prefects, the Maires, and tens of thousands of other salaried officers were compelled to bring to bear upon the election. Yet even here great gains have been secured. In the late Legislative Body, all the provinces together had only a single representative, Mr. Herron of Lyons. He has been triumphantly reëlected, and with him come a number of other Liberals, mostly chosen for the large cities. Marseilles sends Berryer, the famous Legitimist orator, and Marie, a member of the Provisional Government of 1848. Lenguinais, one of the Ministers of Louis Philippe, has been elected in the Department of Loire Inferieure. Beside these, one Opposition candidate is chosen in Hautes-Alpes, one in Côes-du-Nord, one in Loire, one in Voisel, one in Lefere, two in the Department du Nord, three in Pas-de-Calais, and two in Haute-Saone. Havin, editor of the *Siècle*, has been elected in the Department de Mauche as well as in Paris, and will accept for the former. Altogether, this makes twenty-five candidates who were directly opposed by the Government. In ten other districts, there was no choice, yet it is expected a second election will give each of these districts to the Opposition. In that event, the Opposition will have thirty-five members, to which one or two may yet be added from districts whose vote was not officially known at the time of the sailing of the Scotia.

A large number of eminent candidates of the Opposition have been defeated: among them are Dufavre, Montalembert, G. de Beaumont, Saint Marc Girardin, Jules de Lastegrie, De Witt (son-in-law of Guizot), Odilon Barrot, Barthelemy Saint Hilaire. But their very names remind the French how much talent and integrity is united in opposition to the present Government.

The effect of this electoral contest upon the political affairs of France can hardly fail to be considerable. It has always been assumed that no other capital of the world exercises so controlling an influence over the public opinion of the empire as Paris. If it is still true that Paris is France, the defeat of the Government will produce in the provinces grave consequences for the future. Moreover, the discussions in the Legislative Body are likely to produce an effect which it will be difficult for the Government to counteract, unless it invents new schemes for stifling liberty. In the late Legislative Body, the solitary "Five" who formed the Opposition were a power. But how much more powerful must the voice of the Opposition become, when strengthened by the access of such men as Theirs, Berryer, Marie, and Jules Simon? In the whole list of the successful Government candidates there is hardly a man who is known abroad.

The reviving strength of this Progressive Party in France is of special interest to Americans, not only because they naturally desire the peaceable progress of Democratic opinion in every part of the globe, but because nearly every candidate of the Liberal party is known to be an earnest hater of Slavery, an opponent of the Mexican invasion, and a stanch advocate and warm friend of the Government and institutions of the United States. All hail, therefore, the Liberal party of France.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

We learn from our foreign files that England, France, and Austria have come to an agreement as to the next step to be taken by them in behalf of Poland. The notes were to be dispatched to St. Petersburg toward the close of the week ending June 6. France, it was reported, had again assumed the initiative by requesting from England and Austria the communication of their sentiments. England, in reply, proposed a one year's armistice, the appointment of a National Administration for Poland, and the issue of an amnesty. A European Congress, to be held in the course of the year, would determine the respective position of the two countries. England is said to have expressed herself in favor of the autonomy of Poland. The Austrian project, on the contrary, maintained the union of Poland and Russia, and proposed that Poland should receive an administration exclusively Polish, and a kind of provincial representation endowed with sufficient powers to guarantee its independence and the full enjoyment of political rights. Religious Liberty would be secured, and the Polish language declared official. A general and absolute amnesty would be extended to all the acts of the insurrection, and to the persons of all insurgents without exception.

The Austrian project is said to have been adopted by the cabinets of London and Paris, with the reserve of a few additions and modifications. The three courts were to request the cabinet of St. Petersburg to make known its intentions at an early date. The most important point in these new diplomatic notes is that the three Powers speak significantly of the necessity to secure as soon as possible the cessation of this bloody struggle. This news is looked upon in Europe as highly favorable to the hopes of the Poles.

"EXTRA BILLY."

Mr. Edward A. Pollard, author of "Black Diamonds," a plea for the reöpening of the African Slave-trade, has issued at Richmond a partial History of the present War, considered from the stand-point of intense sympathy with Slavery and the Rebellion. Pollard, of course, finds the Rebels almost always and everywhere victorious, which seems rather hard to reconcile with the fact that the battles are all fought on what they claim as their territory, with a general southward tendency; also with the other undeniable fact that about one-third of the People whom Jeff. Davis claims as belonging to his "Confederacy" are at this moment under the flag of the Union. New-Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Norfolk, are among the chief cities of the States claimed as constituting Jeff.'s dominions. The two largest of these have always, and the residue for more than a year, been quietly reposing under the protection of the Stars and Stripes; while Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, &c., have been constantly menaced with what is miscalled "subjugation." Mr. Pollard does not explain this queer anomaly—that his faction is constantly losing ground while he represents it as steadily winning victories.

But Pollard, though a bitter Rebel, is no admirer of Jeff. Davis, and insists that the autocracy unwisely conceded to that personage has signally impeded and imperiled the Rebel cause. He adds that the Congress of Rebeldom has been a poor, weak affair, a mere Napoleonic echo or pale reflection of the Executive, and that, owing in part to the prevalent and all-absorbing despotism, in part to its own inherent feebleness, that Congress has been of no real service to the Rebel cause, and might as well have been dispensed with altogether. In fact, the tendency to place power in the hands of second-rate, third-rate and no-rate politicians, who at best merely "say ditto to Mr. Burke," seems to Pollard the worst sign of the times.

This view is freshly illustrated and enforced by the election of Hon. Wm. Smith of Warrenton, Fauquier County, as Rebel Governor of Virginia. Smith is a very low party hack—a poor successor even to John Letcher, save that he is quite commonly sober. Neither of them is of the old Virginia aristocracy, nor is either an especial devotee of Slavery, save as a powerful aid in keeping their party in power. Naturally, Smith is the poorer creature, though there are many points of similarity between them.

When Gen. Jackson was elected President, he appointed William T. Barry Postmaster-General. Barry combined every possible disqualification for the post in greater perfection, probably, than any other man who ever lived. But he had been a Jackson Member of Congress, and franked more electioneering documents than any one else, and had been the Jackson candidate for Governor of Kentucky in August, 1828, but beaten in a close race by Thomas Metcalf, the old stone-mason. His use in the Department was to distribute the Post-Offices among the most effective Jacksonians, and to squander the public money upon the more extensive wire-workers of the party in the shape of extra allowances for services in carrying the mails. Smith was then a heavy mail contractor in the South, and his "extra allowances" were counted by repeated tens of thousands. It was perfectly notorious that this money was given him to pay the expense not of running the Mails, but of running the Democratic party. Smith obtained thence the *sobriquet* of "Extra Billy," which has stuck to him ever since.

He used to run as a Democratic or Jackson candidate for delegate from Fauquier, then nicely balanced in politics, and, having money to spend, was sometimes elected, though we think oftener defeated. Finally, his usefulness to his party was rewarded by a Legislative election as Governor of the State. Nothing more was needed to convince the people that the election of Governors by the Legislature was a blunder, and they abolished it before the expiration of his term.

While he was Governor, ex-Gov. Seward visited Richmond on some legal business, and casually encountered Extra Billy in the State-House. The latter at once opened a discussion on the only Southern topic—"Abolition" or "Niggers." He insisted that, if Slavery were abolished, the "niggers" would all be driven North, and wondered what the Northern people would do with them. "Why we'll set them to work, admit them to citizenship, and try to make good Whigs of them," was Gov. Seward's jocular, bantering reply. "Well, then, what shall *we* do for laborers in their stead?" ruefully queried Extra. "Why," replied Gov. S. in the same spirit of *badinage*, "we'll send you any number of Irish, and you'll employ them, naturalize them, and make good Democrats of them, so that we shall be strengthened all around. What is there to fear?" This was just such off-hand repartee as is constantly passing between gentlemen of diverse politics, and never regarded nor represented as serious. But Extra Billy thought he had a chance for party capital; so he ran to his party organ with the story that Gov. Seward had proposed to swap off the Irish in the North for Virginia niggers! And this is a fair exhibit of the caliber, the character and the sense of propriety of this specimen of Virginia's "Chivalry."

Smith was first elected to Congress in 1853, beating Edgar Snowden (Whig) of *The Alexandria Gazette* by a small majority. Of course, he voted for the Nebraska bill, and for every bad and perilous measure from the moment he entered Congress until he left it with his fellow-traitors in 1861, to set up a concern of their own. There are abler, braver, more dangerous, more pestiferous Rebels in Dixie, but there lives none meaner than he. Like Fernando Wood, he prides himself on a personal resemblance to Henry Clay, whom both of them persecuted and slandered through his life, though they affected to canonize him after his death.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11, 1863.

TAXES UPON CORPORATION DIVIDENDS, ETC.

Commissioner Lewis has decided the following points of general interest:

Taxes assessed upon and paid by Corporations upon their dividends or profits prior to the division of the same, are not proper deductions from the income of the stockholders.

Donations received by clergymen are subject to income tax when in the nature of compensation for services rendered, whether received in accordance with an understanding to that effect at the time of settlement, or with an annual custom to the same effect.

Marriages, and like fees, are taxable as part of income.

All wrought nails are held to be taxable at the rate of three per cent ad valorem.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 12, 1863.

ENLISTING COLORED SOLDIERS.

The War Department to-day granted authority to Col. Wm. Birney to receive recruits for colored regiments in Philadelphia, where a working committee has been formed for the purpose, who promise two regiments when organized under officers who have passed before the Examining Board. They will be placed in a camp of instruction near Washington, with the District regiment, of which the fifth company, not regiment, as the telegraph last night made it, is well under way. It is presumed that Colonel Birney will be made a brigadier after his brigade shall be filled. Thus far, about eight hundred applications for commissions in the U. S. colored troops have reached the Examining Board, of which Gen. Casey is President. Some of these applicants are men of high intelligence, and hold high civil positions; one is a Professor of Civil Engineering in a Northern college. The Board passes every applicant through a searching examination, with a view to giving but the best men commissions. Some applying for colonelcies, among them Col. Turner, of the First regiment raised here, receive appointments as second lieutenants, and a number have failed altogether.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 11, 1863.

COLLEGE GRANT ACCEPTED.

New-York State has accepted the Agricultural College grant. Scrip will be immediately issued for 990,000 acres of public land, as provided for by act of Congress.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Walter S. Cox, the Commissioner under the Fugitive Slave Law, to-day remanded seven runaway slaves, two of them children, from Maryland, to their claimants. Affidavit had been made of the loyalty of the latter parties.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

COLORED TROOPS SENT INTO VIRGINIA FOR RECRUITS.

The battalion which is the nucleus of the first colored regiment raised in the District of Columbia marched over the sacred soil from Mason's Island, near Georgetown, where it is encamped, to Alexandria yesterday, and returned with 49 recruits, making 69 toward the fifth company, which will probably be filled to-morrow.

The battalion had a warm reception, "an ovation," to use the expression of one who was present in Alexandria. The whole town was out to see them, the streets thronged, the windows filled, not a disrespectful word was uttered in their hearing, even citizens of well-known Rebel sympathies being forced to admit that these colored soldiers made a fine appearance. The white troops who man the forts near which the battalion passed also came out to see them.

The general sentiment among them is that the freedmen will make good soldiers, and that there is no reason why they should not fight for the country.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS IN ADVANCE.

General Orders state that every soldier who hereafter enlists either in the regular army or the volunteers for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering in of his company into the service of the United States, or upon his joining a regiment already in the field.

THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

Twenty-five dollars of the $100 bounty will hereafter be paid to accepted recruits as follows:

To recruits for volunteer organizations in the field, when the recruits are inspected and mustered into the service, and to those of new organizations, when their companies are organized, muster-in rolls made out, and the mustering officers' certificate given thereto. Volunteer soldiers, who, after the expiration of their two years' term, re-enter the service for three years or during the war, receive the same bounties, advance pay, and premiums, and are paid in the same manner as enlisted men from civil life.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

ARRIVAL OF PAROLED CAVALRY PRISONERS—IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

Five or six hundred paroled prisoners who were captured in the cavalry fight at Beverly Ford, arrived at Annapolis yesterday. With them came Mr. Walter Cooper, the Captain's Clerk of the Indianola, who has been in the Libby Prison since the capture of his vessel. Mr. Cooper, who has arrived here, makes the following important statements:

He thinks, judging from the assertions of the Richmond papers touching Lee's strength at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville, and from the re-enforcements that have been sent within the last two or three weeks, that the Rebel Army of the Potomac is between 100,000 and 120,000 strong. From the windows of the Libby Prison, which command the James River at the point where travelers on the Petersburg Railroad cross, 2,000 or 3,000 soldiers have been seen coming northward daily for the past fortnight.

Those on last Saturday's train, who were asked, united in saying that they were from Tennessee. None of these troops remain in Richmond, which is as bare of soldiers as it was at the time our cavalry just missed capturing the Rebel capital. Five hundred men could take it to-day. Petersburg is also without a garrison, but there are troops on the Blackwater. It was the general opinion in Richmond that Lee was to make a feigned attack on Washington, while Stuart invaded Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Rebels were evidently severely handled at Beverly Ford. Thirteen car-loads of their wounded in that engagement had arrived at Richmond.

There are now in the Libby Prison 94 officers of Col. Streight's command, captured by Forest in Mississippi; 40 officers taken at Beverly Ford, and 100 of other men, who deserted from cowardice or base sickness, in the hope of a speedy return on parole. The Rebels no longer parole these deserters, but keep them closely confined, and treat them so severely that many of the weak ones are induced to take the Rebel oath of allegiance, and even to join the Rebel army, to escape the horrors of confinement.

Richardson and Brown of THE TRIBUNE and Buckley of *The Herald* are still in Libby Prison. Dr. Myers of the Navy, and Dr. Morgan of Grant's army, are also confined.

Prices in Richmond are growing higher and higher. Mr. Cooper paid $25 for a common pair of soldier's pegged shoes. Butter is $3 a pound, fresh beef $1 50 to $2, and strawberries $2 a plate; cabbage $2 a head; oranges are from $4 to $5 a piece; a drink of common whisky costs $1, but a sherry cobbler cannot be bought for less than $2 50, ice being so expensive a luxury.

Gold is now worth from $8 50 to $9 in Confederate money.

THE IOWA UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Largest Convention Ever Held in the State—Nomination of Col. William M. Stone for Governor.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

DESMOINES, Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

Col. Wm. M. Stone has to-day been nominated for Governor by the largest Convention that ever assembled in this State.

Col. Stone is a lawyer by profession, and was Judge of the VIth District Court when the war began. He enlisted as a private, was elected Major, captured at Shiloh, held a year in Rebel prisons, finally exchanged, appointed Colonel of the 22d Iowa, and has since been twice wounded, the last time before Vicksburg.

Nomination for Governor of Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

John Brough was unanimously nominated for Governor in the Union Convention at Columbus to-day.

The Convention was very harmonious and enthusiastic. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the calamities of the present rebellion were brought on by nullification and secession, which we denounce as incompatible with the unity, integrity, power and glory of the Republic.

Resolved, That the war should go on with the utmost vigor until the authority of the Government is re-established and the old flag floats triumphantly over every State.

Resolved, That we lay aside personal preferences and prejudices and draw no party line except with those opposed to the Government.

Resolved, That, confiding in the honesty, patriotism, and good sense of the President, we pledge ourselves to support him to put down the Rebellion.

Resolved, That Gov. Tod, by his honest and able official conduct, deserves to receive the approbation of all loyal people.

Resolved, That gratitude is due the soldiers, and sympathizing with the army in its hardships, all lovers of the Union will stand by it and support the disabled and the families of those who fall fighting for their country.

FROM EUROPE.

The mails of the Africa arrived here on the 11th. We receive by her three days later files of European papers, containing interesting additions to the summary of news already published.

In Prussia matters have come to a crisis. The king has refused to receive a delegation from the Chamber which was to present the address to the Crown, and when the address was forwarded to him by letter, he sent a message to the Chamber, not countersigned by any minister, in which he violently denounces the Chamber and indorses the action of the ministers. On the same day, May 27, the Chambers were closed.

Mr. Bernal Osborne has recently addressed his constituents, and, like most of the politicians and the higher classes of England, expressed his belief that the Union will never be restored. He advocates, however, the maintenance of a strict course of neutrality. The same policy is also demanded by Mr. Joschen, the Liberal candidate for a vacant seat in the House of Commons for the City of London. The "Brotherhood of St. Patrick" have adopted an address to President Lincoln expressing "the most earnest hopes of the Irish people for the maintenance of the Union."

France, England and Austria are in very lively consultation on the Polish question, and the opinion is gaining ground that they will do something in behalf of Poland. In Circassia the Russians are said to have been again defeated by the natives.

The Greek question seems at length to be settled. Prince William of Denmark had accepted the throne. The protecting Powers had signed a protocol declaring the throne vacant, and a second protocol expressing their adhesion to the election of Prince William was to be signed within a few days.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 7, 1863.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton yesterday were 4,000 bales. The market closed quiet and unchanged. Surats were easier. The sales to exporters and speculators were 1,500 bales.

The BREADSTUFFS market was dull but steady.

PROVISIONS were quiet but steady.

BACON was very dull.

TALLOW was firm.

CALCUTTA, May 16, 1863.—IMPORTS dull. FREIGHTS depressed. INDIGO—Prospects good. EXCHANGE 2/0¼d.

BOMBAY, May 15, 1863.—EXCHANGE 2/1¼d.

CANTON, April 23, 1863.—SHIRTINGS active. TEA firm. EXCHANGE 4/10½d.

SHANGHAE, April 22, 1863.—SHIRTINGS dull. TEA firm but quiet. SILK lower. FREIGHTS to London 75/. EXCHANGE 6/8½d.

MELBOURNE, April 25, 1863.—GOLD shipments since last mail, 63,125 ounces. EXCHANGE unaltered.

[By Telegraph from Suez June 3.]

CANTON, April 23.—Grey Shirtings, 6⅛ catty, active and advancing. Water Twist, 16/24. Tea firm. Total exports 111,000,000 lb. Exchange on London 4s. 10½d.

SHANGHAE, April 22.—Grey shirtings dull. Teas: Congou firm, but little doing. Silk generally 12 taels lower; settlements, 1,300 bales; stock, 1,000 bales; exports to date, 73,972 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 6½d.; do. on India 233 rupees. Freights 75/.

CALCUTTA, May 16.—Seven lb Shirtings, 6 rupees 8 annas; 40's Mule Twist, 11¼ annas; Indigo crops—prospects good. Linseed [illegible]. Saltpeter active and advancing. [illegible]

[illegible]

PROGRESS OF PIRACY.

More Buccaneers Afloat—Wholesale Destruction of American Property.

Within a few days we have received intelligence of important additions to the piratical fleet of Jeff. Davis, and great destruction of the ships and cargoes of our merchants. The steamer Japan, fitted out in England and regularly cleared from there, is now cruising in the West Indies as the Rebel pirate Georgia; another steamer, the Robert E. Lee, was last heard of near Bermuda; still another, name unknown, is vaguely reported as somewhere near Cape Horn. These, with the Alabama and Florida, make five steamships engaged in piracy, all built, fitted out and furnished in Merry England, and regularly supplied with coal and stores by our neutral English brethren. There are also two sailing vessels in the pirate business, the bark Tacony and the bark Lapwing. The results of the work thus far are summed up in the following list of vessels captured:

Vessels.	Captured by
Albert Adams, brig	Steamer Sumter.
A. B. Thompson, schooner	Off Port Royal, S. C.
Alert, bark	Steamer Alabama.
Altamaha, brig	Steamer Alabama.
Aldebaran, schooner	Steamer Florida.
Alleghanian, ship	Dest. by Rebels off Rap'nock.
Arcade, schooner	Steamer Sumter.
Ariel, steamer	Steamer Alabama.
[illegible], bark	Steamer Sumter.
Benjamin Dunning, brig	Steamer Sumter.
B. F. Martin, brig	—
Benjamin Tucker, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Brilliant, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Betsy Ames, brig	Steamer Alabama.
Bethel Thayer, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Baron de Castine, brig	Steamer Alabama, bonded.
California, bark	Steamer Sumter.
Cuba, brig	Steamer Sumter.
Courser, schooner	Steamer Alabama.
Crenshaw, schooner	Steamer Alabama.
Chastelain, brig	Steamer Alabama.
Corris Ann, brig	Steamer Florida.
Castine, ship	Steamer Florida.
D. C. Pierce, bark	Privateer Jeff. Davis.
Daniel Trowbridge, schooner	Steamer Sumter.
Dunkirk, brig	Steamer Alabama.
Ella, schooner	Privateer Jeff. Davis.
Emily Fisher, brig	Retribution.
Eben Dodge, bark	Steamer Sumter.
Enchantress, schooner	Privateer Jeff. Davis.
Elisha Dunbar, bark	Steamer Alabama.
Estella, brig	Steamer Florida.
E. T. Martin, brig	Steamer Sumter.
Glen, bark	Steamer Sumter.
Golden Rocket, ship	Steamer Sumter.
Golden Eagle, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Golden Rule, bark	Steamer Alabama.
Hanover, schooner	Privateer Retribution.
Harriet Spalding, bark	Steamer Alabama.
Herbert, schooner	Privateer Winslow.
Henry Nutt, schooner	Steamer Sumter.
Hannah Balch, brig	—
Hatteras, gunboat	Steamer Alabama.
Harvey Birch, ship	Steamer Nashville.
Itasca, brig	Steamer Winslow.
Joseph Parke, brig	Steamer Sumter.
Joseph Maxwell, bark	Steamer Sumter.
John Adams, schooner	Calhoun.
J. R. Watson, schooner	—
John Welsh, brig	Privateer Jeff. Davis.
John A. Park, ship	Steamer Alabama.
J. P. Ellicott, brig	Retribution.
Jacob Bell, ship	Steamer Florida.
J. S. Harris, ship	Steamer Sumter.
Joseph, brig	Privateer Savannah.
Louisa Kilham, bark	Steamer Sumter.
Levi Starbuck, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Lafayette, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Lamplighter, bark	Steamer Alabama.
Lauretta, bark	Steamer Alabama.
Lydia Frances, brig	Off Hatteras.
Lapwing, bark	Steamer Florida.
Manchester, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Machias, brig	Steamer Sumter.
Monticello, brig	Privateer St. Nicholas.
Mary E. Thompson, brig	Privateer Echo.
Mermaid, schooner	Privateer Calhoun.
Mary Pierce, schooner	Privateer St. Nicholas.
Margaret, schooner	Steamer St. Nicholas.
Mary Goodell, schooner	Privateer Echo.
M. J. Colcord, bark	Steamer Florida.
Morning Star, ship	Steamer Alabama, lat. 9 N.
Mary Alice, schooner	Steamer Winslow.
Naiad, brig	Steamer Sumter.
Neapolitan, bark	Steamer Sumter.
N. Chase, schooner	Steamer Sumter.
Ocmulgee, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Ocean Rover, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Olive Jane, bark	Steamer Alabama.
Ocean Eagle, bark	Steamer Sumter.
Punjaub, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Parker Cook, bark	Steamer Alabama.
Protector, schooner	—
Panama, brig	Privateer Calhoun.
Priscilla, schooner	Steamer Winslow.
Palmetto, schooner	Steamer Alabama.
Rowena, bark	Privateer Jeff. Davis.
Robert Gilfillan, schooner	Steamer Nashville.
S. J. Waring, schooner	Privateer Jeff. Davis.
Starlight, schooner	Steamer Alabama.
Star of Peace, ship	Steamer Florida.
Sebasticook, ship	Steamer Sumter.
Santa Clara, brig	Steamer Sumter.
Sea Witch, schooner	Steamer Sumter.
Transit, schooner	Privateer Winslow.
T. B. Wales, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Tonawanda, ship	Steamer Alabama, bonded.
Virginia, bark	Steamer Alabama.
Vigilant, ship	—
West Wind, bark	Steamer Sumter.
Wave Crest, bark	Steamer Alabama.
Weathergauge, schooner	Steamer Alabama.
Washington, ship	Steamer Florida.
Windward, brig	Steamer Florida.
W. McGilvery, brig	Privateer Jeff. Davis.
W. S. Robbins, schooner	Steamer Sumter.
Whistling Wind, bark	Steamer Florida, No. 2.
Mary Alvina, brig	Steamer Florida.
Tacony, bark	Steamer Florida.
M. A. Shindler, schooner	Steamer Florida.
Kate Stewart, schooner	Steamer Florida, bonded.
Oneida, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Henrietta, bark	—
Louisa Hatch, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Nora, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Charles Hill, ship	—
Lafayette, bark	Steamer Alabama.
Kate Cory, brig	Steamer Alabama.
Commonwealth, ship	Steamer Alabama.
Dictator, ship	Steamer Georgia.
Sea Lark, ship	Steamer Georgia.
Dorcas Prince, ship	Steamer Georgia.
Union Jack, bark	—
Kingfisher, schooner	Steamer Alabama.
Arabella, schooner	Steamer Florida, No. 2.

Three vessels off Cape Horn by an unknown privateer.

There are 126 vessels of all sorts, most of them destroyed.

Just now the most active efforts are made to put a stop to this marauding. Vessels are gone already from New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and more will follow very soon; in fact a large fleet of cruisers will be after them, and it will be strange indeed if some of the villains are not caught. Their favorite plan is to show Union colors or a flag of distress, and thus under an appeal to national pride or the feelings of humanity, spring upon their prey. When these fail, they set a captured vessel on fire, and when some unsuspecting vessel comes in all haste to save ships believed to be in danger, the pirates seize them. There is a great deal of hemp to be stretched by these rascals yet.

Agricultural Prospects.

We have nothing of a discouraging nature to report this week, in regard to agricultural prospects, as a general thing, though we have heard of a few places where the wheat has been struck with blight. In the vicinity of New-York City the want of rain is beginning to be serious, nothing beyond a sprinkle now and then having fallen for a month. One of these sprinkles, accompanied by a few claps of thunder, occurred to-day, June 17, just sufficient to lay the dust for a few hours. The grass crop is already injured, and so are early potatoes, and other market truck. The most serious injury as yet has fallen upon the strawberry growers. This crop is injured past hope. In some of the up-country regions the farmers are talking of plowing up oat-fields. The Indian corn is very small, but healthy. Rye, and the few fields of wheat, all look well. The tree fruit crop gives a fair promise, as a general thing, in this vicinity. Blackberries and raspberries are thick set, but need rain.

In the interior of New-York, the wheat crop is reported by all who speak or write to us as unusually promising.

Reports from all New-England, as a general thing, are flattering.

In New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, some districts have suffered from drouth, but rain has fallen copiously in several localities.

All the Western States have complained of a severe Spring drouth, but it has not ruined the prospects of any crop.

In Colorado, the grasshoppers, and in Oregon, the crickets, are almost equal to the locusts in Egypt in their devastations.

The drouth has probably done more damage in Maryland and Virginia than in any Northern State. Grass, oats, and wheat, have all been materially cut short.

THE INVASION OF THE NORTH.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 15, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several of the States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States.

Now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States one hundred thousand militia from the States, following, namely:

From the State of Maryland, Ten Thousand.
From the State of Pennsylvania, Fifty Thousand.
From the State of Ohio, Thirty Thousand.
From the State of West Virginia, Ten Thousand.

To be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, and to serve for the period of Six Months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry, in proportions which will be made known through the War Department, which department will also designate the several places of rendezvous.

These militia are to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the Volunteer service and such orders as may hereafter be issued.

The States aforesaid will be respectively credited, under the Enrollment act, for the militia service rendered under this proclamation.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the 87th. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Advance of the Rebels—Alarm in Pennsylvania—The Militia Called Out—Facts and Rumors.

STATEMENTS OF MONDAY.

Vicksburg and Port Hudson are suddenly cast into the shade by the magnitude of events threatened and enacted in Virginia. For many days we had hints and insinuations that great events were soon to transpire along the Rappahannock. The first positive fact of importance was the bold dash of our cavalry (on the 9th inst.) under Gen. Pleasanton upon Stuart's Rebel cavalry force, massed near the Rappahannock on our right, ready to begin a foray toward Maryland. This battle was sharp and gallantly fought; the Rebels were completely surprised, were driven back five or six miles, and their camp at Brandy Station was captured. But as the Rebels were receiving help from their main army, and Pleasanton had no such relief, our men abandoned the pursuit and recrossed the river, bringing off a large number of prisoners; the Rebels admit a loss of about 700 in all, among them some general officers. All accounts agree that this was the most severe cavalry fight of the war. Since this event until Monday nothing of importance in the way of news transpired; but on Monday there came a flood of rumors of the most exciting kind. We give the pith of the dispatches nearly in the order received. Harrisburg told us, early in the day, that negroes brought to Hagerstown and Cumberland reports to the effect that the Rebel cavalry arrived at Perryville and Martinsburg about noon, and at the latter place there had been considerable hard fighting. Gen. Milroy was contesting the advance; telegraph lines were broken; the enemy were at Winchester; Gen. Reynolds had been driven from Perryville to Bunker Hill, and all of Lee's army was moving. As a matter of course, this caused a great scare, not only in lower Pennsylvania, but all over the State. Gov. Curtin issued a proclamation calling upon "the people of Pennsylvania capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves in military organizations, and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the State and the salvation of our common country." Within the hour this was followed by the President's Proclamation, calling for 100,000 men for six months' service, Maryland to furnish 10,000, Pennsylvania 50,000, Ohio 30,000, and West Virginia 10,000 (subsequently he sent to Gov. Seymour, asking 20,000 from New-York). This Proclamation gave weight to the reports before printed, and people felt sure that the danger was great and imminent. Later in the afternoon we had dispatches, copied from Philadelphia papers, to the effect that Gen. Tyler had retreated from Martinsburg at 8 on Sunday evening, that our force at Winchester had probably been captured, as the enemy were in force, probably 10,000 strong, at Hagerstown. The dispatch added that the danger was great, as the enemy were advancing in heavy force. A private dispatch stated that the Rebels appeared near Chambersburg on Monday morning, and that it was probable that the place had already been occupied by them. All this was highly startling, but not much true; our troops at Winchester were not taken—Gen. Milroy was suddenly surrounded by 18,000 Rebels, but he did not wait to be captured, he boldly cut his way out and joined our forces at Harper's Ferry. The Union force at Martinsburg also went to Harper's Ferry. These were the only positive statements about the doings of the Rebels that reached us up to 12¼ Tuesday morning. Of course there was any amount of surmise and guess work. At Washington it was understood, at least by the newspapers, that Lee's whole army was in the Valley, stretching nearly its whole length; that Lee had been strongly reënforced from Suffolk, North Carolina, Gordonsville, &c.; and there was very little doubt that he was bent on the invasion of Pennsylvania. The entire Rebel army had left Fredericksburg, the last division moving out on Sunday afternoon. It was stated that the Rebels demanded the surrender of Martinsburg on Sunday afternoon, but that Gen. Tyler declined, and a fight followed—result not stated. This was about all we could rely upon in the mass of statements. Not much was said of the movements on our side, but it was known that Hooker's entire army had left Falmouth, the sick and wounded had been sent to Washington, the public stores and railway stock removed, and the last tent on the Rappahannock struck. We were assured that Hooker was on the war-path and had an eye on the Rebels, but his particular movements were not made public in print. At 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, we learned by dispatches from Chambersburg that the enemy were advancing in three columns, one toward Waynesboro' and Gettysburg, one direct to Chambersburg, and one toward Mercersburg. A large fire was visible in the direction of Greencastle. The Rebel column near that place was about 5,000, mainly cavalry. Our very latest dispatch stated that the Rebels entered Chambersburg at 9 o'clock on Monday night.

STATEMENTS OF TUESDAY.

During the day on Tuesday, we received no very startling news. There was much activity among our military people, and a great deal of anxiety among all classes. Our dispatches informed us that at Harrisburg 300 men were throwing up earthworks. A man from Chambersburg reported the Rebels to be 16,000 strong; they burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, near Chambersburg, in the morning; at Harrisburg, the Post-Office was closed, stores all closed, the Rebels expected in the evening, and no efficient preparations made for resistance. Another dispatch represented the prospect as very gloomy; as fast as troops arrived, they were sent to the various fords for duty; no help could be got from Washington, and it was deemed certain that all the State south of the Susquehanna would be ravaged. Governor Curtin issued a stirring appeal to the people of Philadelphia—the enemy were six miles north of Chambersburg, and the chief city of the State had not responded to the call for troops, the capital was threatened, while the men who should defend it were quibbling about the term of probable service—he begged them to trust the Government, and come on at once in such organizations as they could most quickly get up. In Philadelphia, the Bounty Fund Committee offered an extra $10 for each recruit to the extent of 15,000; the banks tendered a loan of a million; excitement was great and recruiting brisk; one battery of six pieces had gone forward, and another was soon to start; a battery had gone from the Navy Yard; Mayor Henry issued a proclamation asking that business be suspended and organization begun instantly. A letter from Harrisburg dated 1 p. m., stated that a train of 100 wagons from Martinsburg had arrived safely; the Rebel advance in the morning was five miles from Chambersburg; Col. Smith had a fight of an hour and a half on Monday at Hagerstown, Md., was overpowered, and surrendered; the Harrisburgh banks had removed their deposits, and the State archives were packed off to Philadelphia; the Democratic State Convention would not meet on Wednesday—the Western delegates refused to come beyond Altoona; people were arriving in hundreds from the Southern counties, with their horses, cattle, and movable property of value; working parties busy on defensive works, and a good stand might be made if men were on hand to man the guns; the Rebels were expected to arrive on Tuesday night or the next morning; should they not come for twenty-four hours, a stout defense would be made; Gen. Cameron had been censuring the General Government for not giving assistance, and wanted McClellan or Franklin to take command of the militia; every train for the East was packed with refugees and goods. An evening dispatch from Harrisburg stated that the Rebels were within nine miles of Carlisle at noon, and were 6,000 strong in Cumberland Valley with no one to resist them—the people were flying for safety. From Washington we get Gen. Milroy's official report of the fight at Winchester. He says "the fortifications were invested by about 15,000 Rebels and 20 pieces of artillery. They carried my outer works by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. I spiked all my guns on Sunday evening, and left with the whole of my command at 1 o'clock on Monday morning, bringing all the horses of my artillery and wagons, but was interrupted by an overwhelming Rebel force with artillery four miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, and after a desperate fight of two hours I got through. We were pursued by a large cavalry force, who picked up a number of my weary boys. I think my loss will not exceed 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing." It was known officially that no attack had been made upon Harper's Ferry up to Tuesday night. The "very latest" on Tuesday night from Harrisburg (10 p. m.) was decidedly more agreeable; the telegraph offices at Carlisle and Shippensburg were operating as usual, and no Rebel force was at either place. Shippensburg is only 11 miles from Chambersburg, and 20 miles south of Carlisle; hence it was naturally argued that the Rebels were not advancing near so fast as before stated; there was a better feeling at Harrisburg, and Gov. Curtin felt confident that he could defend the place against any force the Rebels were likely to bring against it. At the same time, we received a dispatch from Washington saying that the Pennsylvania telegrams were there believed to be much exaggerated—that the Rebel force in the State was not near so large as represented.

STATEMENTS OF WEDNESDAY.

A dispatch from Shippensburg dated at midnight said that the Rebels were at Chambersburg, but with a force not exceeding 2,000 cavalry, with no infantry. Gen. Jenkins, who commands, ordered all the stores in Chambersburg to be opened at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, which was complied with. The merchants were forced to take Confederate money in payment for their goods. The Rebel cavalry occupied Littletown, eleven miles from Gettysburg, but at last accounts they had not advanced beyond that point. The Rebel officers at Chambersburg stated that they were only waiting for infantry, when they would move forward. The farmers in the Valley were sending their horses and cattle into the mountains. The Rebels were gathering up all the negroes, with the intention of taking them along. On Tuesday night they burned the bridge across Scotland Creek, six miles this side of Chambersburg. The authorities had information which has not been confirmed, that the Rebels are at New Market, Pa., with a force of 20,000 or 25,000 men. Another dispatch said the Rebels were encamped at three points around Chambersburg, 3,500 strong, with 15 guns. On Tuesday morning a skirmish took place in the town between some Rebels and some men from Carlisle Barracks; no lives were lost. At Greencastle matches were arranged so as to set fire to the Government property at a moment's notice; but no property had been burned up to noon to-day. Citizens were allowed to leave Chambersburg at first, but permission was afterward refused. The Rebels made prisoners of seven citizens, but injured no private property. At Scotland Bridge, they spared a warehouse and two cars, on the statement that they were owned by individuals. They seized the flour mills near Chambersburg and placed a guard over them. On Wednesday noon, a Baltimore dispatch said: "The military authorities here doubt that any Rebels have entered Pennsylvania; they say that it was our forces retreating that caused the panic." To this, Gov. Curtin at once replied: "I regret that your (Associated Press) agent in Baltimore is mistaken. The Rebels occupy Chambersburg and other points in Franklin County. They burned the bridge at Scotland, five miles this side, and as yet show no disposition to retire." In Philadelphia, business was mostly suspended on Wednesday, and the merchants were hard at work to raise troops. With regard to Gen. Milroy's splendid achievement in saving the Government stores, a dispatch says: "Over 500 wagons, with Government stores valued at $20,000, accompanied by contrabands and refugees, arrived at Harrisburg from Martinsburg, on Tuesday. They left Martinsburg at 4 o'clock on Sunday evening, traveling very fast. The refugees represent that the Rebel attack at Martinsburg was by a force of 4,000 mounted riflemen, a detachment from the main body of the Rebel cavalry, which numbers from 12,000 to 15,000 men. Gen. Milroy held this force at bay with but 500 men, until the Government stores and wagons, which were the main object of the attack, could be got off, heavily loaded. They succeeded in escaping all pursuit and are safe in camp here." Among the late dispatches received on Wednesday afternoon, was one that there were 2,500 Rebels at South Mountain, Md., and 3,500 near and at Chambersburg; but the latter made no show of advancing during the day. In the evening, we were informed from Harrisburg that the panic was over, and by natural reaction the people were going to the other extreme and underrating the danger of a Rebel advance to the Susquehanna, though there was high official authority for fearing such a movement. In this dispatch we had a Harrisburg summary of the situation on Wednesday afternoon, which was thus: "The corps of Gen. Ewell (Stonewall Jackson's) is massed at Westminster, Md., while the rest of the Rebel force occupy Hagerstown and such other points as leave them free to operate either against Baltimore or Harrisburg." The people of Altoona were getting apprehensive of a Rebel foray upon the Pennsylvania Railroad. The fortifications at Harrisburg were thought to be sufficient for the exigency should the Rebels come on, and it was even hinted that an aggressive movement might be made on our side. There is a story that our troops had evacuated Harper's Ferry, but occupied Maryland Hights. Gen. Tyler, commanding at Harper's Ferry says the Rebels have a force of 7,000 to 8,000 at Williamsport, while their cavalry are pushing into Pennsylvania. A dispatch from New-Creek says that Imboden is before Cumberland, Md., with two regiments of cavalry and a battery. At Baltimore, on Wednesday night, it is believed that only about 2,500 Rebels went into Pennsylvania, and they only went there in pursuit of our wagon trains. It is denied at Baltimore that the Rebels are massing troops at Westminster.

Preparations for Defense.

On the call of the President for militia, Gov. Seymour at once took steps toward placing in the field as large a force of the New-York State Militia as could be got ready in time to unite with the military from other States in the work of repelling the invaders of Northern soil. On Monday afternoon he telegraphed to Major-General Sandford to come to Albany. At a later hour he sent dispatches to the Generals of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Eleventh Brigades, ordering them to have the regiments of their respective brigades ready to march to Pennsylvania on short notice for short service. At a still later hour—midnight—he sent telegrams to the Colonels of the several regiments, asking each one to get ready first. Colonels immediately promulgated orders to their commands to rally at their respective headquarters. No time was lost. On Tuesday, the members of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second, Fifty-sixth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments, assembled at their armories in this city and Brooklyn. All was bustle and effort. Every man was at work in the good cause, and recruiting went on briskly, so that all the regiments which leave are likely to go with nearly full ranks. Tuesday night Gen. Sandford issued an order directing the regiments of the 1st Division to proceed forthwith to Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, to assist in repelling the invasion, providing for transportation and subsistence, and stating that the term of service will not probably exceed 30 days, and is limited to three months. Accordingly, the 7th, 11th, 22d and 71st regiments from this city, and the 12th, 23d, 28th, 47th, 52d and 56th regiments from Brooklyn are under orders to leave for Pennsylvania just as soon as transportation and subsistence can be supplied. The orders from the War Department direct the officers to report to Gen. Couch at Easton, Pa. This was the subject of a warm debate among the Division officers at their meeting last evening, and Gen. Sandford was requested to communicate to the Secretary of War the wishes of the officers to retain their own brigade commanders and organizations on the field. The regiments ready to depart to-day number 5,800 men. At noon on Wednesday the 7th regiment marched down Broadway on their way to Harrisburg, amid the enthusiastic cheering of well wishing and patriotic multitudes. Towards evening the 8th regiment marched also with full ranks. About midnight the 71st regiment followed in the same direction. On Tuesday a large detachment of the regular United States infantry, 8th regiment, left Governor's Island for Harrisburg. Notwithstanding numerous obstacles which stood in the way of the regiments filling up their ranks, the enthusiasm of all concerned remained thoroughly alive, and in good time, Gov. Seymour and the Secretary of War removed every difficulty, and Gen. Sandford was ordered to distribute uniforms and equipments until every man was supplied. The 5th, 11th, 22d, 13th or 23d, and the 37th regiments are under orders to march to-day (Thursday.) The others will leave on Friday, when it is probable Gen. Sandford will follow them to the field and see that all are properly provided for.

Beside the preparations in this city and Brooklyn (noted in another paragraph), great activity prevailed on Tuesday at Albany. Gov. Seymour was working hard; Gen. McClellan was in consultation with him; the 7th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 22d, 28th, 37th, 47th, 56th, 67th, 68th, 69th and 71st Regiments of State Militia were ordered off as soon as possible; the 22d, 30th and 34th Regiments of Volunteers, just returned from Hooker's army and waiting to be mustered out, offered their services; in all, about 14,000 men were supposed to be nearly ready to go on Tuesday night. Marching orders were given to 1,500 volunteers on Staten Island, 800 at Rochester, and 500 at Plattsburg. New-Jersey having been urgently called upon by Pennsylvania, Gov. Parker issued a proclamation calling for immediate organization, the men to report to the State Adjutant-General, who would send them on as fast as they were ready; the Colonel of the 23d Regiment at Beverley sent word that his men had consented to go, and it was expected that other regiments would do the same. In Rhode Island, Gov. Smith had called the Legislature to meet on Thursday, to raise troops. Maryland was in a great fever; the Governor had called for men, and the City Council of Baltimore were in session to aid the cause; what is going on is not known, as it is deemed prudent to keep silent until the business is further advanced. West Virginia is not behind; Gov. Pierpont has called for all the militia in the State to be ready forthwith, arms and equipments to be promptly furnished. At Boston no definite action had been taken, as Gov. Andrew was absent, but he was expected on Wednesday, when something would probably be done. The general officers of the Maine State Militia were summoned to meet at Portland on Wednesday.

On Wednesday, the First Newark Regiment offered its services to the Government, and was accepted for short service. A few of the workmen from the Trenton Arms Company and the Trenton Locomotive Company enlisted, and were joined by a full company, made up of the best workmen of these two establishments. Up to Wednesday evening, Gov. Parker had tendered 1,500 men. The 23d Regiment of nine-months' men, just returned from Fredericksburg, started at once. From Albany we learn that the New-York State militia were rapidly organizing, and there would be no necessity for drafting; Gen. McClellan was still there. Massachusetts was to send, on Thursday, the Salem Light Infantry; the 11th Massachusetts Battery had also volunteered.

What the Rebel Advance Force and Invasion Amount to.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

Trustworthy information relative to the invasion is that a small force of Rebels, not exceeding 2,500, crossed the Potomac, at Williamsport, on Sunday, evidently in pursuit of Gen. Kelly's baggage train, which arrived at Harrisburg last evening.

This force passed through Hagerstown, and entered Cumberland on Monday night. They did not proceed further than Scotland, five miles beyond Chambersburg, where they burned a bridge.

Retreat of the Rebels from Chambersburg.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

No doubt whatever exists as to the presence of the enemy at Chambersburg, up to three o'clock this afternoon, when they retreated, it is supposed, towards Hagerstown.

The operator is now at Chambersburg, and telegraphic communication has been re-established.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Wednesday, June 10, via Cairo, Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

News from the front represents that our siege works are being pushed close to the Rebel lines in several places. A collision is considered imminent. The army is in better spirits than at any previous time. The Rebels have made their appearance within four miles.

HAINES BLUFF, Friday, June 12, 1863.

No general attack from Johnson is expected for some days. Firing is continued upon Vicksburg from all sides. There are no further demonstrations on the Louisiana side.

POINT DE SAIS, OPPOSITE VICKSBURG, Wednesday, June 10, 1863.

By the arrival of the ram Switzerland, Col. John A. Ellet, from the mouth of the Red River to-day, we have information of the destruction of Simmousport, on the Atchafalaya, on the 4th inst.

A reconnoissance by the Switzerland on the 3d discovered a battery of six field pieces and a regiment of artillery holding the shore. The Switzerland engaged them and was struck seven times, one shot severing the steam pipe.

The damage was repaired, and Capt. Walker, with the Lafayette and Pittsburg, silenced the battery and burned the town and Commissary's stores. The river is now clear between Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

HEADQUARTERS, WALNUT HILL, VICKSBURG, Friday, June 12—evening.

The best information credits Loring at Jackson with 5,000 Rebels; Walker at Yazoo City with 5,000, and Johnston at Canton with 15,000.

These will be massed to attack Grant's rear; but he holds all the fords on the Black River, which must be crossed by Johnston and Loring. Rebel cavalry are continually scouting outside of Grant's lines.

Much sickness is said to prevail in Vicksburg, and the citizens desire its capitulation, which Gen. Pemberton absolutely refuses.

Great Union Mass Meeting in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 17, 1863.

The Union Mass Meeting held here to-day was very largely attended—probably not less than 20,000 people being present. A procession, composed of military and civic organizations and the citizens of the State generally, with numerous bands of music, marched through the principal streets to State-House square, where the meeting organized by choosing Ira Perley President, with twenty Vice-Presidents.

A series of resolutions was adopted pledging support to the Government in putting down the Rebellion. The fourth resolve is as follows: "That the men of the loyal States who, by word or deed, directly or indirectly, under whatever pretence or disguise, discourage the recruiting and maintaining of our Army and Navy, or in any other way lend their aid to schemes calculated to embarrass the Government in this crisis of the national life, ally themselves with the Rebellion, and are traitors at heart."

Eloquent addresses were made by Major-General Butler, the Hon. Montgomery Blair, Gen. Hamilton, the Hon. Ira Perley, and others.

The demonstration altogether was one of the greatest and most enthusiastic ever held in the Granite State.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 17.

700	Treas. 7 3-10 per ct. Notes, Oct. Ap. Smt.	105	100	Hudson River R.R.	122
10,000	do	10[illegible]	1400	do b30	12[illegible]
4,000	do	10[illegible]	200	do	121½
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.	100[illegible]	100	do	121½
40,000	do	101	300	do	121
9,000	do	99½	200	do b30	121½
2,000	Virginia State 6s	60½	200	do	121½
11,000	North Car. State 6s	63	205	do	121
25,000	Missouri S. 6s s30	69½	200	do	120½
15,000	do	69	165	do s10	120
5,000	do b30	69½	100	do	120½
7,500	Ohio & M. RR. Ctf.	35	100	Harlem RR.	85
3,000	N. Y. Central 6s	103	[illegible]	do s10	84½
1,200	B., N. Y. & E. 1st Mtg.	107	[illegible]	do	84½
3,000	do	108	[illegible]	do	84½
2,000	Mich. South. 2d Mtg.	101½	[illegible]	do b10	84½
2,000	Goshen Branch Bds.	105	[illegible]	do	84
1,000	M. South. Sink. Fd.	109	[illegible]	do s10	84
3,000	do	109½	200	do	83½
4,000	C. & N. W. 2d Mtg.	61	[illegible]	do s10	83½
5,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st Mtg.	107	[illegible]	[illegible] R.R. Pref. s10	95
9,000	Clev. & Tol. S. Fd.	111	[illegible]	[illegible] & Worces. R.R.	99
50,000	American Gold	145½	[illegible]	[illegible] Railroad	103
25,000	do	145½	[illegible]	do	103½
103,500	do	145½	[illegible]	[illegible] Cen. b30	111
20,000	do	145½	[illegible]	do ....opr	111
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L'd G.	52	[illegible]	do b60	110½
50	Merchants' Bank	109½	[illegible]	do s30	110½
60	Bank of State N. Y.	102½	[illegible]	Mich. So. & N. I. R.R. s30	70
20	Market Bank	101	[illegible]	do s30	70
450	Canton Company	27½	[illegible]	do s60	70
100	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	140	[illegible]	do	70
160	Cum. Coal Pref.	24	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. G. St'k	114
300	American Coal Co.	60	[illegible]	Ill. C. R. R. Scrip	101½
50	Quicksilver Min. Co.	42	100	Clev. & Pitts R. R.	84
200	Wyoming Val. C. Co.	75½	[illegible]	do b10	84
200	Pacific M. S. Co. s30	180	[illegible]	do	83
20	do	180	200	do s3	84
50	do	18[illegible]	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	97
100	do b30	18[illegible]	50	do s10	97½
50	do	18[illegible]	200	do	97½
50	do	18[illegible]	300	do	97½
50	N. Y. Cent. RR.	11[illegible]	100	do s10	97½
200	do s30	11[illegible]	400	do b60	97
100	do	[illegible]	50	Cleveland and Tol. RR.	103½
350	do	11[illegible]	200	do	102
100	do s30	11[illegible]	200	do	107
200	Erie Railway	9[illegible]	100	Chi. & R. I. R. R. s10	96
200	do	9[illegible]	400	do b10	96
100	do	9[illegible]	250	do	95½
100	do	94½	50	do s30	9[illegible]
100	do	94	50	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. R.R.	49
1250	do	94	200	do	50
100	do s15	94	100	do b10	50½
60	Erie R.R. Pref.	102½	100	do	50½
50	do	102	100	do s10	50½
350	P., Ft. Wayne & C. R.R.	70	100	Tol. & Wabash Pref. s30	80
45	do	70	100	do	80½
150	do	70½	30	Chi. & N. W. R. R.	30
			100	do	30½

Money Market

WEDNESDAY, June 17—P. M.

At the First Board the market on Government securities was firm, the Coupon 6s of 1881 being in demand at 108¾@10[illegible]. The certificates of indebtedness were dull at about 101. The bonded list was rather neglected with no particular changes in prices. The share list was dull and generally lower with but little disposition to operate; the most active stocks being Erie, Harlem, Hudson River, Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, in which, however, the dealings were only moderate. The general list shows a decline of from ¼ to ½ ₩ cent. At the close, the market was steady but without animation. Between Boards the market was dull with no changes of consequence to notice in prices. At the Second Board the market was very dull, the only important feature being the decline in Harlem, which, opened at 83, selling down to 78, showing a decline of 8 ₩ cent from yesterday's closing prices. Gold, after selling as high as 150 in the street before the First Board, was inactive at the First Board at 145¼@145½. At the Second Board the transactions were small at 145¼@145½, closing at 146. Late in the day the market closed rather tame at the following quotations: U. S. 6s, '81, Coupon, 108¾@109; U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10, Feb. and Aug., 106@107¼; U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 3-10, April and Oct., 106@106½; American Gold, 145@145¼; Tennessee State 6s, 62½@62¾; Missouri State 6s, 69¼@69½; Canton Co. 27½@28; Cumberland Coal, 23½@24; Quicksilver Mining Co. 44¼@44½; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 180½@180¾; New-York Central Railroad, 118¾@119; Erie Railway, 93½@93¾; Erie Railway, Preferred 102½@103; Hudson River Railroad, 120½@120¾; Harlem Railroad, 77@77½; Reading Railroad, 104@104; Michigan Central Railroad, 110½@110¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 70¼@70½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, Guaranteed, 114½@114¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 100½@101; Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 82½@83½; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 9[illegible]@97; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 106¾@107; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 95¾@96; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 114@116; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 55@55½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 70@70½; Alton and Terre Haute, 43½@44½; Chicago and North-Western, 30@31; Chicago and Alton, 68@70.

RESTORING THE DEAF.—It is not often, we believe, that the hearing, when absolutely lost, even by accident, is restored, and a recent one, therefore, in the practice of Dr Von Eisenberg will interest not only the profession, but all who are sufferers from deprivation of that sense. [illegible]

CHARLES W. NASON of Co. B, 102d Regiment, N. Y. V., was taken prisoner on the last day of the seven days fighting on the Peninsula, last Summer, and carried to Richmond. Since then nothing has been heard of him. If any of the returned prisoners can give any information respecting him, they will confer a great favor on his family by communicating with his father, the Rev. J. Nason, New-Hope, Cayuga County, N. Y.

MARRIED.

DICKSON—CONDE—On Wednesday evening, June 3, 1863, at the residence of the bride's father, in Indianapolis, Ind., by the Rev. N. A. Hyde, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Carlos Dickson, esq., of Indianapolis, to Susan H., eldest daughter of the Rev. D. T. Conde, late Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., at Waialua, Hawaiian Islands. California and Hawaiian papers please copy.

DIED.

HUMPHREY—At New-Orleans, of typhoid fever, on [illegible]day, May [illegible], [illegible] Humphrey, aged [illegible] years, grand-daughter of the late George Burt, of Warren, Conn.

[illegible]—At [illegible], N. Y., on Monday, May 25, Pamela, wife of Robert Harper, and daughter of the late Potter Betts of Rhinebeck, in the [illegible] year of her age.

PIXLEY—At Enosburg Falls, Vt., on Sunday, May 10, William H. Pixley, aged [illegible] years.

PIXLEY—At Enosburg Falls, Vt., on Thursday, May 28, Alfred Pixley, M. D., aged 72 years.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

DR. J. CLAWSON KELLY'S Medical Office, No. 34 Bleecker-st., 2 blocks east of Broadway. All those afflicted with diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, &c., are invited to call. Advice free. Consultation by letter with the sick in distant cities and villages.

[Advertisement.]

BALDNESS.

BOSTON, November 24, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: When I first used your Cocoaine, I had been bald seven years. In the mean time I had tried a dozen different preparations, specially recommended for baldness, (and all claiming to be infallible,) without any beneficial effect.

The ladies of my household urged me to try your Cocoaine, which I did, to please them, not having, myself, any faith in the power of man to restore my hair. I have used the contents of one bottle, and my bald pate is covered all over with young hair, about three-eighths of an inch long, which appears to be healthy, and determined to grow.

In a word, your Cocoaine is excellent—the best preparation for the hair I have ever known, and the only one which accomplishes more than it promises.

Very truly your obliged and obedient servant,
D. T. MERWIN.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston.

[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. Edward A. Wilson continues to mail free of charge, to all who desire it, a copy of the prescription by which he was completely cured of that dire disease, Consumption. Sufferers with any Throat or Lung Affection, should obtain the Prescription, and try its efficacy at once. Delays are dangerous. Address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.—The best and the cheapest, at A. MORTON'S, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

S. T.—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Roots and Herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to the age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & Co., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

D'Utassy's Career.

On Monday of last week, Col. Frederick George D'Utassy, of the Garibaldi Guard, late Colonel commanding a brigade near Washington, passed through this city, *en route* for the State Prison at Sing Sing. He was in charge of two United States officers, and his hands were manacled, to prevent his escape.

Two years ago on the 27th of May, this man left the City of New-York at the head of as fine a regiment as has been sent to the war. In his behalf the sympathies of the people had been enlisted to such an extent that the Union Defense Committee disbursed $60,000 upon his own requisition in equipping his men, and private contributions were collected by gentlemen of the highest social position, to be expended in articles necessary for their comfort. He himself had the countenance and friendship of some of the first families in the city, and was the recipient of numerous costly gifts as tokens of good-will from those whose good-will was worth having. Those who saw the regiment marching our streets will recall how this *soi-disant* Hungarian nobleman was gorgeously bedecked, and with what an air of supreme self-satisfaction he headed the imposing procession. It may well be matter of wonder how a man who, upon a fair trial by his peers, has been convicted as a forger and perjurer, and the perpetrator of other base crimes, could have imposed himself upon men of such discrimination, business tact and social standing as those who, in 1861, thronged to do him honor. But it is all of a piece with a personal career, which, for romantic incident and successful knavery has few parallels.

We have been at the trouble of collecting, from the published accounts of the D'Utassy Court-Martial and among his personal acquaintances in this city, the materials for a personal sketch, which, although necessarily meager, will be found not uninteresting even to the general reader. It seems that in 1848, when the Hungarian Revolution broke out, the officers of the Hussar regiment, on arriving at the city of Pesth, found in the Jews' quarter a man of the name of Strasser, who kept a second-hand clothing store, and who seemed to be in confidential relations with the horsekeepers of the Hungarian plains which surround that city, and with whom he had an extensive business connection. Strasser, upon being applied to, furnished a number of horses, obtained from his friends, to the troopers of the patriot army, and ultimately formed a connection with the quartermaster's department in the capacity of clerk. The person who gives us this information was in one of the regiments, and was personally acquainted with Strasser at that time. He lost sight of him for some years, but finally, in the Spring of 1861, when the Garibaldi Guard was being formed in New-York, recognized in the elegant and influential Colonel D'Utassy, Strasser, the Jewish clothes-dealer of Pesth.

From another person we learn that Strasser, alias D'Utassy, followed his occupation as a horse-trader for many years, traveling between Pesth, Vienna, and other cities, until finally he came to this continent, and commenced operations in another sphere of life. His first field was in Canada, where he seems to have ingratiated himself in the favor of many of the highest officials and private families. He is said at one time to have been Private Secretary to the Governor of Nova-Scotia, and at another a Professor of Modern Languages in Dalhousie College.

He came to this city some three or four years ago, bringing with him strong letters of recommendation from influential people in Canada, which, with his pleasing personal address and perfect self-control, enabled him to gain the confidence of our best citizens. He entered himself as a student in the office of Dr. Watts, and for a time attended medical lectures at the University, ostensibly with the object of pursuing medicine as a profession. All this while he was going under the assumed name of D'Utassy, and living in part by teaching modern languages and in part by his wits. At one time he would call himself Dr. D'Utassy, at another Chevalier D'Utassy, and at another Count. Under the latter pseudonym, he is said to have paid his addresses to a young lady of a most respectable American family at the same time that, under one of the others, he seduced a German lady of fine education and previously irreproachable character. Among his associates of foreign birth his pretensions to noble rank were the subject of jest, and, in various saloons and concert-halls, persons who had known him as the horse-trader and clothes-dealer of '48, under the name of Strasser, openly denounced him as an impostor. But, as too often happens, the truth did not come to the ears of the worthy parties upon whom he was playing the part of Jeremy Diddler on a grand scale, and he was thus enabled to practice his deceptions until the outbreak of the present war. This was too tempting an opportunity for the exercise of his peculiar talent to allow him to let it slip, and he accordingly rushed into popular notice as the organizer of a model regiment, under the very highest local auspices.

Many of our military officers who have entered upon a career of swindling, have waited until they got to the seat of war before commencing operations, but this unprincipled man appears to have commenced plucking his victims from the very organization of the regiment. From the contractors who boarded and lodged his men he exacted a heavy percentage on the price paid by the Union Defense Committee, and is said to have taken his share of extortionate bills for equipments and clothing which were presented to and cashed by that over-confiding body. Pistols which were donated to his officers by the Committee and placed in his hands for distribution, were sold for his own benefit to such of his own officers as chose to pay $24 a piece, and to officers of other regiments after arriving in the field.

On the very first pay-day after reaching camp, an assessment of about eight dollars was made upon every non-commissioned officer and private in the regiment, ostensibly for reimbursement to the Union Defense Committee for the cost of their uniforms; and money which was subscribed by ladies and gentlemen as a fund for the benefit of the officers and men, the victims of this avaricious and unprincipled Colonel were obliged to repay to him. Rifles that the Committee furnished for the flank companies were taken away with the regiment in boxes, but disappeared soon after reaching camp. Such of the officers as would not tamely endure his tyranny, and wink at his dishonest practices, were forced, by one pretext or another, to resign, or were dismissed by Court-Martial on trumped-up charges, their places being filled in every case with creatures of his own selection to whom the commissions were sold at the best prices that he could extort. Two brothers of his, named respectively Anton and Carl Strasser, were called from Hungary to take commissions in the regiment, and their names, transformed into the noble pseudonym of *von* Utassy, were borne on the regimental pay-rolls for months before the men were even in this country. The members of the regimental band, which was recruited nearly six months after the regiment entered the service, were caused to ignorantly sign a power of attorney giving D'Utassy authority to collect their back pay for the term intervening between their muster and that of the regiment, and the names of two musicians were written upon the muster-roll of each company, and the poor men made to draw extra pay as privates, and pay it over to the Colonel. Everything was the subject of barter or sale with him. The sutlership of the regiment was sold over and over again, and at one time there were as many as two or three sutlers recognized and pursuing their vocation. The camp was at once a brothel and a drinking place, beer and liquors being sold openly, and women of bad character imported from Washington, and occupying officers' quarters, with his knowledge and consent.

The large amount of money which he realized by his several daring swindles not being sufficient to support his extravagant style of living, and minister to his vices of gambling and debauchery, he resorted to the desperate expedient of defrauding the Government by means of a forged bill of over $3,000, which was presented by him at the War Department and paid by Capt. Elwood, United States Paymaster, on the 27th of November, 1861. This bill was made out in the usual form, for subsistence and lodging said to have been furnished by various contractors to the Garibaldians in this city during the organization of the regiment; and the correctness of the general summary of the whole claim was not only certified by D'Utassy, but the bill was also accompanied by his sworn affidavit before a Notary Public in the City of Washington. This was the first fatal error which the man seems to have committed in his long career of crime, for it ultimately led to an investigation of his life, and his conviction and sentence to a term of imprisonment at Sing Sing, upon which he has just entered.

Emboldened by his success in this nefarious transaction, he carried his audacity to such an extent as to establish a sort of bazaar or market at his headquarters for traffic in horses stolen from the Government and from the farmers of Virginia in the several districts through which his regiment marched. It is in evidence that he had at one time as many as thirty horses in his stables, and that he fed them upon Government oats and hay; and there are persons in this city who can prove that he procured by chemical means the removal of the "U. S." brand, which marks the Government horse, so skillfully that the animals were palmed off upon officers and civilians as private property.

We have been told by one of his officers that some time last Summer, an ill-dressed, slovenly Jewish woman turned up in camp, inquiring for Colonel D'Utassy, saying that she was his lawful wife, and had come from Hungary to see him, as she had heard that "her man" had become a real colonel in the United States Army, and had brought him his two children (two dirty Jewish boys whom she led by the hand) to receive his blessing and caresses. She was directed to the Colonel's tent, passed the night with him, and the following day disappeared—it is said with a considerable amount of his stolen property which had been given into her hands for safe-keeping.

All this time this horsethief, perjurer, forger, seducer, this foreign confidence operator, and living lie, was praised in the newspapers as a brave and competent officer, was regarded by his dupes in New-York as a Hungarian nobleman in his own right, a sort of second Kosciusko, and appeared on the avenue and in the hotels at Washington in all the glory of gilt lace and embroidered coats, with an outrider in Mameluke costume following at his heels. He was at Harper's Ferry, and by hook and crook made it appear as if he, "faithful found among the faithless," alone had the courage and disposition to fight, to die like Leonidas, rather than surrender. His time had come, however, and his brilliant career of crime was destined to be brought to a sudden end. The forged claim of $3,000 had undergone some little examination in the War Department, and in course of time was placed in the hands of the Special Commissioner who is making investigations in this city. He not only discovered the fraudulent nature of the bill, but got such an insight into the career of this gay, dashing Hungarian nobleman as induced the Department to order a strict examination into his antecedents. The result was his arrest, his trial by court-martial, conviction, and the sentence to be cashiered, deprived of all pay and allowances, and confined at hard labor in Sing Sing prison for the space of one year.

We trust that the lesson taught Americans by this foreign adventurer will not be thrown away. D'Utassy is only one of many refugees from Europe who have operated in our best society, and, by real or forged recommendations and specious operations, deceived good people into believing them to be all they claimed for themselves. So long as gullible young ladies and foolish papas and mamas set a high market price upon foreign titles and take foreign adventurers at a high premium, adroit rogues, like the quondam horse-dealer Strasser, will strut their little day upon our social stage as chevaliers, counts, and barons. There are plenty more of the same sort left in the service, and no doubt their time will come in turn. Certainly, the Government owes it to itself to use every means to purge an honorable service of such unprincipled adventurers, however specious and well-recommended they may have been; and it owes it to itself to see that American officers of no better character receive as thorough a scourging and exposure as are meted out to foreigners—for we are sorry to say that rascality is not confined to persons of any one kindred or nation who enjoy the dignities and emoluments of commissions in our army.

It is not a little surprising how Strasser—d'Utassy—should have been able to run so great a length in crime without detection, considering that among our German population his real character was so well known. We have found no trouble in getting at the above pretty full personal sketch by making inquiries in the right quarters. Months ago discharged soldiers and officers who had been sorely wronged by him recited their grievances in our public saloons and among their friends. That their complaints never reached the ears of the Government, and of honest, independent journalists who would gladly have exposed his misdeeds and procured the punishment he merited, is strange indeed. If Germans permit unprincipled German or Jewish refugees to hold high positions as representatives of German nationality, and the supposed possessors of German confidence, without exposing their true character, how can the American people be blamed for taking the base coin as pure gold? We gladly recognize the national indebtedness to our German and Irish population for the soldiers they have supplied and the zealous support they have given to the war. We welcome them to our ranks as brothers in arms, and in the distribution of honors and emoluments we wish to give them their full share. In this spirit d'Utassy was made Colonel, and would have got the silver stars of a Brigadier if his career had not been so rudely interrupted. In the same spirit other Germans are this day in high military position who, if their antecedents were properly scrutinized, would go to breaking stones alongside of Strasser. Respectable German citizens, who pay their share of the money which these adventurers pilfer, know who these men are—why do not they denounce them?

MORTGAGES IN WISCONSIN.—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has lately affirmed the validity of the farm mortgages of the State. These are mortgages given to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad and other similar corporations. The issue involved several millions of dollars, and the decision is one of vital interest to thousands of the citizens of the State.

FROST IN VIRGINIA.—Wheeling papers of June 4 speak of a heavy frost in that vicinity on Wednesday morning, June 3.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, June 9.—So far as numbers are concerned, the Club was pretty full to-day, but many of those present were ladies, who often come to spend a pleasant hour, hoping to profit by what they may hear. A good many of the men who attend most regularly come for the same purpose. Hence, in our reports, the talking appears to come from a few, and mostly from the same individuals, week after week. Sometimes there is a good attendance of farmers from the country around New York, and often there are interesting letters from the country, which elicit replies and interesting debates. To-day this was the case the letters being addressed to Solon Robinson, who makes up the report of proceedings at the Club for THE TRIBUNE, in such a brief manner as only to give the points most useful to our readers.

Does the Quality of Seedling Potatoes Improve? —NELSON CASE of Granville, Ohio, asks this important question. It is one which many others would like answered. To many it may be well known that it requires several years for a seedling potato to fully develop its character. Mr. Case says: "I have some seedling potatoes which look well and yield well, but when cooked are heavy. Will they probably improve, and in what length of time?"

WM. S. CARPENTER, who has had as much experience as any member of the Club, answered: They will improve, if in the start they appear worthy of further trial. It sometimes takes years to bring a seedling potato to perfection, and sometimes, after years of trial, it is found that the new seedling is not worth propagating, and it is thrown away. It requires a great deal of patience and perseverance to obtain any real improvement in potatoes. Probably not one in a thousand of all the seedling potatoes ever grown has stood the test of cultivation and been approved by the public.

Insects Infesting Potatoes in Iowa.—JAMES VINCENT writes from Tabor, Fremont Co., Iowa, that he is interested and instructed every week by the reports of proceedings of this Club, and is as tired as the reporter is of the repetition of the nonsense of letter writers about the cause of potato rot. Some of these causes remind him of the opinion of a man as to the cause of the gradual submersion of a tract known as Sandwich Flats. He replied "that he was an old man, and he thought he ought to know, for he had known the flats when they were far enough above water, and that was before Tenterden steeple was built, and it was his opinion that the building of that was the cause of the sinking of the flats. If it was not that, then what was it?

This, says Mr. Vincent, is just as sensible as many of the potato theories. I have no theory; I only know that potatoes have declined in quality for twenty-five years, and that the same old-fashioned potato bug that was found upon the vines long before and ever since that, does not, in my opinion, cause disease. Of late the old potato bug, which is three-fourths of an inch long, black, with a yellow stripe, has given place to another (samples of which I send you), which is very destructive to the leaves, stripping them entirely. In Autumn they go to the ground, and as soon as potatoes grow in the Spring the bugs come up and attack them. They commenced laying the eggs I send you about May 10. There is also a slug from a fly that eats potatoes more voraciously than the bugs.

If any member of the Club knows anything about these creatures and what will deliver us from their depredations, we would like to know. I know nothing but hunting them daily, and several times a day, and destroying them and their eggs.

In respect to their influence upon the rot, I do not believe that they have any influence either way, though my potatoes were last year almost free from rot, the bugs being kept down, while others were badly affected where the bugs had free course.

Insects on Gooseberry bushes.—Mr. VINCENT also says:

"I have sent you some eggs of an insect or fly which I fear is about to injure our gooseberry bushes. Two weeks ago, I discovered that my bushes were covered with little yellow spots, which, on examination, proved to be eggs, on the under side of the leaf, and on many of the berries. I had seen no insect or fly, though I had paid great attention to the bushes. I picked them all off, also, from some wild bushes in my garden, which took a great deal of time. Can you tell anything about them? and what is necessary to prevent injury from them? This day I have seen some flies about the wild bushes, two of which I send you, though I am not much of the opinion that they lay the eggs. I wish I had some standard work on Entomology; which do you think is a good one to have? I would like to inquire what standard work there is on the *Philosophy of Draining*, where it is to be bought, and the probable cost?"

Dr. TRIMBLE—I will take these things and examine them, and see if any of the eggs will hatch. Some of them have on the way here. These fine eggs upon gooseberry leaves are often taken for rust, or mold. The best work on entomology is that of Kirby & Spence, but there is a small work by Professor Jager, that should be better known. Most of the scientific works are too full of learned terms to suit ordinary people.

SOLON ROBINSON—The work on draining that our correspondent wants, is that of Judge French of New-Hampshire. It is for sale in most bookstores at a dollar.

The Melon Bug.—Mr. CARPENTER inquired if others had noticed that the striped melon bug was not at work this Spring? He said it appears to have left our part of the country (25 miles north-east of New-York).

SOLON ROBINSON—I have not seen or heard of a melon-vine being destroyed where I live this Spring. I prepared to put boxes around the hills to keep off the bugs, but have had no occasion to use them.

Do Bugs Bite Plants.—Ald. ELY put this question for the consideration of those who are disposed to observe, because he had lately read in a work approved by Prof. Agassiz that they suck and perforate leaves but do not bite them—that they have no power to bite.

Insects—What are They?—Dr. TRIMBLE, in answer to this question, said spiders and worms are not insects—wasps and bees are, and they are the type. Insects are in sections with six legs, with sometimes two and sometimes four wings, and with antennæ that guide them in all their movements. The bee makes the most accurate measurement in the world with its antennæ, never erring or varying the fraction of a hair to form or size of the cells.

The Locust (Cicada).—NORTON CASE writes from Granville, Ohio, May 30: "The seventeen year locusts are up for the fourth time in this place since my residence here. They have had their holes open to the surface for some days, and began to crawl up the warm side of my house the evening of the 25th inst. The next morning they were out of their shells, but unable to fly."

ALFRED CHURCHILL, of Kaneville, Ill., says:

"I would by no manner of means assert that your Club are not all 'Solons,' but on the locust question I would venture to intimate that close observation would show them that, if the said locust does not eat, it has a powerful faculty of suction. By inspection it will be found to have always a bill to present to all succulent shoots of trees, of the then present year's growth, which it persistently advances till satisfaction is obtained. Its sucker and incisor, or rather incisors, are formed like those of the Illinois green-head fly, and he uses it in the same way, for be it known to your honorable Club, that the *life* of all blood-sucking flies is the sap of plants and blood their *death*, except the stable fly, which has an entirely different apparatus for suction. Musketoes take the sap of grasses, herbs, flowers, &c. Gnats I always found more abundant about nettles and currant brush. More observation is needed than a hard working farmer can give. This I have abundantly proved by close observation in Illinois, Missouri and Minnesota; in Illinois on the flies, musketoes and locusts; in Missouri on the fly and locust; and in Minnesota on the fly and musketo."

Dr. TRIMBLE—I am well convinced that locusts suck the sap of plants while under ground. That they do that, I have proved by careful experiments. Miss Morris of Germantown, Pa., who devoted much attention to the study of the locust, dug up peat trees and found the insects attached to the roots. I have but had the eggs in earthen flower-pots, in which I buried the roots of such plants as the locusts live upon, and afterward found them when so small that I had to use a glass to see them, with their sucker inserted in the bark. Of course, where there are millions of them, they must injure the trees.

About Wetting Grafts in the Mouth.—NORTON CASE of Granville, Ohio, says: "I have a fine lot of grafts now growing, that I set myself, and not having water handy to wet them I did it with my mouth. Perhaps the man who says wetting grafts in the mouth will kill them, chews tobacco. In that case, I should think it would."

Pear-Trees Blighted—What is the Cause?—J. S. WOODARD writes from Hess Road, Niagara County, N. Y., June 1, as follows:

"We have had a rather cool day—thermometer 56° in shade—and a very strong south-west wind, with two small showers; one with a little thunder and lightning.

"Being in my pear-orchard, I have noticed what I never saw before. This morning my trees were all growing very thriftily—to-night, the Belle Lucrative, Virgalieu, Bloodgood, and a variety which I obtained in Ohio—a sort of double bearer—have all of them many young leaves, and some of the young shoots, black, wilted, and dead. The other varieties which I have, Bartlett, Swan's Orange, Osband, Summer, Tyson, Lawrence, are all right. Let me trouble you and the Farmers' Club to tell us what has caused the mischief; is it the wind, or blight? One tree of the Ohio variety stands by the corner of a corn-house, so that half or more is protected, and on the protected side it is all right, and on the exposed side it is full as much affected as any other, and the south-west side of all the trees is very much worse than the other. My soil is dry gravelly ridge, three miles from the lake shore, and I never had a pear-tree blight unless these prove so. All kinds of fruit promises an abundant yield, and all crops look tip-top."

Upon this, no one present could give any information worth anything.

Dr. TRIMBLE thought he had seen trees that had been growing very rapidly affected in a similar way, by a cold storm, and soon recover from the effect.

SOLON ROBINSON—Yes; but this does not appear to be a cold storm, as the temperature is given at 56°, nor was the wind from a cold quarter, nor are the trees affected generally supposed to be tender. The effect is a phenomenon not easily accounted for. It does not appear to be the ordinary "pear blight," for that comes in a different manner, attacking one branch after another, by a slower process.

Mr. CARPENTER said the common pear blight never attacked trees of slow growth. In regard to this case we need more information. If it is the "fire blight," as it is called, because the leaves look burnt, it will go on and kill the trees, probably.

A New Fibrous Plant.—SOLON ROBINSON read the following interesting extract from a Boston paper:

"The Hon. Wm. Pryor, President of the Historical Society of Halifax, has discovered a new fiber for textile fabrics, which has been fibrilized by S. M. Allen, of No. 3 Tremont row, of this city, who pronounces it a good substitute for flax or hemp. It resembles sweet clover more than any other plant of the kind. Mr. Pryor describes the plant as follows: The Melilotus, planted in drills, twelve inches apart, in May, comes above ground in twelve or fifteen days, grows luxuriantly, yielding an enormous crop from one planting for several years. This plant may be cropped at the stage of growth when it is found to yield a fiber most suitable for the fabric or purpose required. It grows to the hight of from four to six feet. For paper stock, the Melilotus may be cut, dried like hay, and converted into pulp, immediately from the field—the fiber and wood or stalk being together available for the different varieties of paper. A peculiarity—and a valuable one—of this plant is, that it may remain in the fields all Winter, the air, the snow, frost and rain rotting it effectually without injury to the fiber. In the flower garden, the Melilotus is already well known and appreciated for its delicate flower and agreeable and lasting perfume."

A Cheap Cooking Vessel for Stock, or Heating Water.—J. S. WOODARD, Hess Road, Niagara County, N.Y., gives the following directions for making a useful farm implement:

"We have in this vicinity a cooking apparatus for cooking hog feed, which is very cheap and simple, and is worth a score of stove kettles; it may be new to some. To make one, get a sheet of No. 18 iron—32, 34, or 36 inches wide, and about 7 feet long; take 2-inch pine planks about two feet wide, and make a box a little flaring at the top, and wide and long enough so that the bottom sheet will cover, and project half an inch on each side and end; let the ends into the sides ½ or ¾-inch in making the box, and put it together in white lead and oil, and put three or four ¾-inch iron rods through the sides, across the ends outside of the ends, and then nail on the bottom sheet with two rows of fivepenny nails, the nails about one inch apart in the rows and breaking joints, and bend up the sheet where it projects, and your box is finished and will hold 25 or 30 bushels; now take some flat stones or bricks, and make a small fireplace eight inches narrower than your box is wide on the outside, and put across at each end a piece of iron, so as to have a row of bricks across under the end of your box, and one end let the arch run out, so as to build a small chimney, or put on a couple of joints of stove pipe, and you have got a cooking or scald ing apparatus that will beat the world—try it and see."

Preserving Fruit in Icehouses.—JOHN W. KEENY, Franklin, Lenawee County, Mich., inquires about the value of a plan for keeping fruit, which has been sold in that State to individuals at $10 each. "It is to lay up ice in a wall around the sides of the icehouse, leaving a space in the center, to be filled with boxes or barrels of fruit, packed in snow, where the seller of the 'patent right' says it will keep an indefinite length of time."

WM. S. CARPENTER—I do not think that this plan will answer. If the ice or snow melts, it will spoil the fruit. I have tried some experiments in this way, but did not succeed as well as I have in the way I have mentioned several times that I preserved my fruit last year. Fruit has been preserved in a perfectly dry, tight room, surrounded with ice. In 1861 pears, melons, berries, etc., were put up in Ohio, and in June, '62, were found perfectly sound. The process is a secret.

SOLON ROBINSON—We have had upon exhibition before this Club perfectly sweet fresh mutton brought from Algeria.

Corn Bread, Corn Meal, and How to Preserve Corn.—MRS. JANE MASON writes from Medina, Ohio, the following testimony in favor of a more general use of corn bread:

"I read with much interest your remarks in THE TRIBUNE of May 16th, under the head of Domestic Economy, about corn bread, and the more universal use of corn meal, to which I wish to add my testimony. After several years' experience, I know there is nothing eaten nearly so nutritious as corn meal, if properly cooked. I have noticed, after being without meal for several weeks, that when we get a little fresh, and the breakfast table is supplied with a dish of hot cakes, instead of coming in to dinner hungry at or a little before noon, my husband would work until one or two o'clock, unless called sooner, and then, if summoned to dinner, he will say, 'Why, it can't be noon yet; I am not at all hungry.' Now, hot corn cakes are in easy reach of every farmer's family in America. I think they are best made with fresh buttermilk, and that is fresh (according to the weather), until it takes an undue proportion of soda to correct the acid. You truly say, corn meal needs a great deal of cooking, and therein consists the inconvenience, for firewood is becoming of consequence; but a little forecast will obviate much of that difficulty; for what with washing day, ironing day, baking day, and dinner to cook every day, an abundant supply of corn bread might be baked with little or no extra fire. And let me tell you what to do with the bits that are left. Make them into a bread pudding; and corn cakes or pancakes are equally good, made just as you would make a common bread pudding, only season to suit the taste. I prefer ginger. The dry corn bread soaks so thoroughly and uniformly that there is danger of getting the batter too thick; but a very little practice will enable you to get it right, and you will be surprised at its superiority over wheat bread puddings. It ought to be the most common dish on the farmer's dinner table; being baked twice, it has that thoroughly cooked taste which THE TRIBUNE mentions as so essential. Now I will stake my reputation on the assertion (as people say who have a public reputation which they prize), if cold corn cakes were muddled up in China or Brazil, and rechristened and sold by the pound, no 'respectable family' could do without pudding made of them. The matter of domestic economy, as a virtue, has no hold on the moral perceptions of the great majority of the American people. Indeed, they are rather ashamed to be thought saving; therefore nothing cheap, notwithstanding its utility, becomes popular. I want to see a little more conscience in this matter. Why should not the housewife feel just as badly, if she has been needlessly wasteful, as if she had committed any other wrong?"

This interesting letter elicited a good deal of pleasant conversation.

Prof. NASH approved its sentiments highly, and he thought the hit at the American people about economy a very just one, because it is true that many people are afraid of being called penurious if they practice economy. There is no doubt, he said, of the fact that our soldiers who come from districts where corn enters largely into the food consumed are the strongest, hardiest men. Consumers of corn naturally make good warriors, for it makes strong arms, and consequently brave men; and, as a matter of economy and hygiene, it should enter more largely into the food of the masses of the people. At the taverns of the South and West he had always found corn cooked in various ways, and he wished the same custom prevailed all over the country, so that it might become fashionable. He would not recommend families to use corn exclusively, but give every one a chance to choose corn bread if preferred to wheat.

Ald. ELY said that he thought corn much more fit for diet in cold than in warm latitudes. As to its making good soldiers, history gives credit to France for producing the best soldiers, and their food is not Indian corn. In North Carolina the people live upon hog and hominy, but that does not make better soldiers than New-England produces. There is one greater objection to the use of corn as food in cities than the expense of fire in cooking, and that is the unsound condition of the corn, which is very liable to heat and grow musty when stored in bulk. It is so much so that steam machinery has been invented to manipulate and restore musty corn. The contrivance is only partially successful. The only safe way to transport corn is in the ear, and if we had an inland ship-canal that could be done, and he thought we ought to advocate such a canal.

SOLON ROBINSON said that the reason the Irish disliked corn bread was, because the corn or meal sent from this country was spoiled on the voyage. He thought there should be a law to compel owners of all corn, that is to be transported in bulk, to first kiln-dry it, since it often spoils so as to be very unhealthy for man or beast. He once lost a horse by feeding him upon corn that became musty on the voyage down the Mississippi to Vicksburg, and he has no doubt that musty corn is often the cause of sickness, when little suspected; but he believes that there is no healthier diet than corn, when used perfectly sound, if sufficiently cooked. He also commended very highly the use of hominy, and coarse corn meal, and the use of a hand-mill, so as to have it fresh ground upon every farm.

Talk About Fruit.

The talk at the Fruit Growers' Club June 4, was more interesting than it has been of late, owing to the presence of the Rev. J. Knox of Pittsburgh, Penn., who is pretty well known by name among fruit growers as an extensive cultivator of strawberries and grapes.

Mr. KNOX stated that he had 50 acres in strawberries, but has this year reduced the area about half, with a view to change some of the varieties and give all better cultivation, and not grow so many for experiment merely, although he has about a hundred sorts, fruiting in sufficient quantities to show visitors, and to test thoroughly, for his own satisfaction; and this test extends through three years. He still considers the Triomph de Gand the best of all for a general market crop, because it is very prolific, and continues long in bearing, producing large sized fruit, which bears transportation better than many higher flavored, but more delicate sorts. He grows the Wilson for canning, and esteems it a valuable sort for that, but cautions growers that they must continually renew their beds, as this sort never produces but one really first rate crop. Feast's Fillmore he considers one of the best varieties known. There are many good varieties for families, that would not be profitable for market; and many that are good in one locality are not worth growing in another. His soil is calcareous clay on the hills south of Pittsburgh, across the Monongahela River, and the bearing season, including the best early and late varieties, is about seven weeks, but he thinks that is not enough, and that we should try to extend it. Among the best varieties for his purposes, he names, in addition to the above three, Burr's new pine; Jenny Lind's seedling; Baltimore scarlet, which is much better than Virginia scarlet, or large early scarlet, which with him is not worth cultivating. Trollope's Victoria he esteems as a good late strawberry, though not always productive. The Golden Seedling is a large, excellent sort. Kelley's Goliah is worth growing, because it is late, though a coarse sort. Brighton pine is valuable, the fruit having a spicy flavor, and plants very productive. Scott's Seedling and Moyamensing are both good, but merely good should not satisfy any one. The question is, which is the best? The best should be formed of early, medium, and late sorts, and all others discarded. As to renewing strawberry beds, Mr. Knox thinks that no one should hesitate, because the new plants are so easily set, and the old ones plowed under are as good as a crop of clover as a fertilizer. He designs to plant ten acres a year, and is trying not only to find the best sorts, but the best modes of culture, not having any theory of his own to establish, and nothing to conceal about his success.

Objection being made to Feast's Fillmore on account of its being a pistillate, Mr. Knox said that this objection was not tenable; where several sorts are grown together, the Triomphe de Gand will serve as a fertilizer of the blossoms of the Fillmore. A new sort, tried two years, is very promising, and if it does as well this year will be recommended, and probably take the place of some other sorts. His experiments while trying to learn the art of strawberry culture have been expensive, and modes at first thought the best have now been abandoned, and so may be his present mode. As to mulching, he prefers long rye straw, which is convenient to lay along, on the rows, and requires only to be opened in the center in the Spring.

When the crop is off, plow under the straw, and it will be a good fertilizer. He also finds that strawberries may be grown in the vineyard without any detriment to the grapes, and the grape-vines do not make any shade of consequence till after the strawberries are ripe.

In answer to the question about the propriety of extending strawberry culture in the vicinity of New-York, Mr. Knox thinks that question is sufficiently answered by the fact that they can grow strawberries at Pittsburgh and send them 400 miles to New-York, where they sell at 50 cents a quart. To do this none but the best should be attempted. Cutter's Seedling is a medium good sort and prolific, and so is Downer's; but they won't bear this kind of transportation.

As to the prospect of fruit, it is excellent for all sorts except apples. The strawberry vines are full set, but are at present affected by drouth. Grapes never promised as well. The drouth is favorable for them.

About the policy of all fruit-growers to protect the birds, Mr. Knox spoke in the most earnest terms. He sometimes has 200 hands at work upon his place, and every one understands fully that birds and birds' nests must be protected; and, although they eat a portion of the fruit, he is satisfied that he gets more with them than he would without. Quails have become almost domestic fowls upon his farm. To have plenty of good fruit, we must have birds. He has plenty of them, and very few insects—no rose-bugs.

Mr. CUMMINGS observed that he did not know that we have any bird here about that eats the rose bug, curculio, nor caterpillar. He protects the birds, and has protected the squirrels until he found that the common red squirrel is a great destroyer of bird's eggs and young. They even come around the house and gnaw into the wren boxes.

Dr. WARD expressed some surprise that Mr. Knox had not mentioned Hovey's seedling, which is one of the most valuable sorts that he grows in New-Jersey. So is the Boston pine. However, this shows how much locality has to do with success in growing any variety of fruits. Again, with us the Brighton pine is not prolific, and the Monroe scarlet is an excellent sort, and so is Walker's seedling. The Hovey (pistillate), and Boston pine (staminate), are two of the most remunerating. In New-Jersey pistillate sorts are not objected to, and need not be, if care is used in setting the fertilizing sort of a variety that blooms at the same time.

WM. S. CARPENTER said that Mr. Fuller requested him to take some of his prize seedlings to test, and he can now speak of them in the highest terms. The three known as THE TRIBUNE Strawberries are wonderfully promising, particularly the "Col. Ellsworth." All are very hardy and productive, and the Brooklyn Scarlet is particularly beautiful.

SAMUEL MITCHEL of Cameron Mills, Steuben County, N. Y., sent in some Isabella Grapes, in a tolerable state of preservation, but of little value, except as a curiosity, to see how grapes can be kept over Winter.

Several reports were made about the vast numbers of curculio in this vicinity, and a Committee upon Fruit for the month, consisting of Dr. Ward, A. S. Fuller, Dr. Trimble, Thos. W. Field and Solon Robinson, was appointed, and June 18 named as the time for the Strawberry Show, and the Club adjourned.

The talk at the Fruit Growers' Club, June 11, afforded very little matter of interest. Mr. HINES of Morrisania exhibited some of Mr. Burgess's seedling strawberries—the Gen. Scott, Gen. Lyon, and Garibaldi, which are pretty large, prolific, and fair quality, not excelling all others, but simply good. Mr. PRINCE, however, denounced them as soft and miserably sour, while he commended in the biggest terms, White Pineapple, Lenning's White, and Albion, exhibited by Mr. Hines, but declares the three all alike, and from a seedling of the Cushing, sold under different names—the only kind that produces a rich, high perfumed berry, with a taste like a buttery pear.

SOLON ROBINSON replied that tastes must differ remarkably, as he cannot appreciate this "remarkably rich berry." He prefers one that has some character one way or the other, like the Wilson, which, although acid, is good when fully ripe.

WM. S. CARPENTER said that the Wilson was extensively cultivated in this vicinity as a market fruit, and proved very profitable. Of all the strawberries that he has growing he must continue to give preference to the Col. Ellsworth, one of Mr. Fuller's new seedlings, sold to THE TRIBUNE. The other two are also very fine, and a great acquisition. He also spoke favorably of Downer's seedling as a valuable market fruit, which, though acid, is prolific and hardy Summer and Winter. The Filbert pine, so highly commended by Mr. Prince, had proved entirely worthless with him.

Mr. WINANS, a successful gardener, near Newark, N. J., who grows strawberries to make money, gave some of his experience. He is most successful with Boston pine, Hovey's seedling, Longworth's prolific and Boyden's mammoth. With high culture he had done well with the Peabody. His method of growing strawberries is to plow a deep furrow and place a liberal supply of muck and night soil in the bottom, and turn earth upon that, and set the plants in rows three feet wide, and cultivate with plow and horse-hoe, not allowing the runners to spread between the rows. The soil is a loamy one, which he aims to keep in a good mechanical condition.

Dr. WARD said that he was acquainted with Mr. Winans's method, and it proves the value of rich manuring and high cultivation to produce a profitable crop of strawberries.

ANDREW S. FULLER presented a sample of a new seedling, unnamed, a medium-sized berry, handsome color, and handsome cone-shape, of remarkable fine flavor, which he said originated from the Wilson, but has an entirely different leaf, and the fruit not as acid. A proposition was made for a committee to visit Mr. Fuller's grounds in Brooklyn, to look at THE TRIBUNE prize Strawberries, but Mr. Fuller said that he could not show the fruit, as he had cut that all off, to grow plants, as THE TRIBUNE folks had ordered 450,000 for distribution this Fall. He should, however, be glad to see the committee, and the time was fixed for Saturday, June 20, and at the same time to test the quality of Mr. Prince's varieties.

Carrots—Product per Acre.

Levi Bartlett of Warner, New-Hampshire, in a letter to *The Country Gentleman*, gives the product per acre of several prize crops of carrots, as reported in the State Agricultural Society's Transactions of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-York. The account is given in brief as follows:

R. P. Waters of Essex County, "on 100 rods of land, raised 555 baskets of carrots, weighing 56 lbs. on an average, per basket, or at the rate of 25 tuns per acre;" Samuel Perry, 918 bushels per acre, or over 22 tuns; Harvey Dodge, 960 bushels per acre; Jona. Warren, 929 bushels per acre; David Bacon, 599 bushels on 107 rods; Lyman Mason, 992 bushels per acre; Samuel Warren, 948 bushels per acre; Aaron Buddington, 768 bushels per acre; Peroz L. Fearing, 24 tuns per acre; the Hon. Seth Sprague, 300 bushels on one-fourth of an acre. In his statement he says: "My men finished harvesting them a few days since, and they inform me that they had a little over 300 bushels; that they were very partial in weight and measure, and cannot be mistaken. The size and length of the carrots gave evidence of the correctness of this report. This, I believe, is a larger yield than has been reported at any previous time. When this is exceeded, I will try again; I think I can raise 400 bushels to the quarter of an acre."

All the forementioned crops were grown in Massachusetts in the year 1852. In Transactions, 1855, John Peasles of Essex County says: "I find the entire piece on which my carrots grew, is a few rods short of half an acre—the exact measurement is fixed by the certificate of Joshua Buxton, a competent surveyor. I gathered therefrom 17 tuns and 400 pounds, as weighed at the town scales." In the 1st vol. Massachusetts Agricultural Transactions is an account of a carrot crop amounting to 1,280 bushels per acre. In 1856 Mr. Brown of Marblehead raised on half an acre 16 tuns and 1,475 pounds of carrots."

In 1855 W. J. Clifford raised at the rate of 34 tuns of carrots to the acre—or 1,236 20-55 bushels of 56 pounds per acre."

In 1853 the Hon. John Brooks of Princeton gave in the Worcester County Transactions a table of 20 crops of carrots raised in that county from 1840 to 1853 inclusive. In this table he gives the name of each grower, the number of rods planted by each experimenter, cost per tun, and pounds per rod. The average crop per acre, 40,129 pounds, or 20.06 tuns per acre.

In the Connecticut Agricultural Society's Transactions for 1856, "W. J. Pettee of Salisbury reports the cultivation of one-quarter acre of carrots, harvested Oct. 30, yielding 194 bushels, ascertained by weighing, or at the rate of 776 bushels per acre." In the same volume a report of Mr. Pettee's farm and crops shows him to be a skillful, enterprising farmer; cultivates a large variety of farm products, among them about three acres of roots—average yield of carrots, 700 bushels per acre.

In 1856 John Brodie of Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., received the Society's premium for a crop of carrots grown by him on one acre of land that year, the crop being 1,610 bushels. The year previous, according to his statement, he grew 1,700 bushels per acre. The above-named are certainly very large crops. That of 1,610 was duly attested by the oath of Mr. Brodie, a surveyor, and two other persons.

These statements show what has been done, and under the supervision of skillful farmers, like results can be obtained.

George M. Atwater, in his State report (Massachusetts Transactions, 1859) on root crops, says: "Of the Long Orange and White Belgian, the largest yield in England was reported by Lord Ducie, 26 tuns 300 weight, by Mr. Harris, 32 tuns per acre, and in the Island of Jersey, 38 tuns per acre."

Agricultural Prospects.

In the vicinity of New-York, the want of rain begins to be pretty seriously felt; and in some of the grazing counties north of the city, pastures are already short and without rain, heavy and long continued, the mowing fields will give but half a crop. Perhaps the crop now most in need of rain, is the strawberry crop. It is already past hope in some places. Potatoes too are much in need of rain, and so are all the seeds of carrots, beets, &c., lately planted. Corn is not yet suffering; it is very small but looks well. Fruit prospects are spotted. Here and there apple trees are full, and so are cherries and other fruits. The curculio is abundant, and will destroy plums and other fruit to some extent.

As a general thing the agricultural prospects in the vicinity of New-York are, with slight exceptions, very promising; and in general terms we may say the same of all parts of America, from California to the Aroostook.

In Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, the account of good wheat crops is almost universal, and corn in all those States, and in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, is very promising. The wheat is so far advanced that only one cause, the rust, will be likely to blight the crop, which is now about ready for harvest in the south part of the States named. A few days of cool weather have been highly favorable to wheat. Our worst enemies could not hope now for a short crop. A Missouri paper says that wheat, although a little backward, never looked better than it does now. The Missouri papers say that wheat crops could not look better. Of Minnesota and Nebraska the same thing is said. Both will have enough to sell this year. The accounts from Iowa are mixed. In some parts of the State the wheat is undoubtedly good; in others, the chinch bug has done its work. The Hessian fly has also injured some fields. As a whole, we think the weight of testimony is in favor of a good average crop in Iowa.

Of the State of New-York, at large, we may believe that the prospect never was more encouraging for a good wheat crop, and a large area of oats, barley, and corn, has been planted, and we trust, by present appearances, will give a good succeeding harvest.

Of all the States east of this and of Canada we have yet to see the first discouraging article in any paper about crops in general, although local in some slightly affected, by worms upon fruit trees, or want of rain or some slight cause. Upon the whole, we rejoice.

The news from Europe is also more encouraging to the farmers there than it was at last advices. The *Mark Lane Express* of May 25, says:

"The abundant rains at the commencement of the week, though with an east wind, were most welcome to complete the saturation of the soil, which is not overcharged. With a more genial atmosphere and a few sunny days, vegetation may bring

to have a luxuriant aspect; but it is thought the early Rye in this country has already suffered, and many places have had but little rain. To England, however, Rye is an unimportant crop, and we have now a right, with the blessing of Providence, to expect a full average harvest. The rain has extended to many countries of Europe, and to none has it been more serviceable than to Spain, where the drouth, with a hot sun, began to excite serious apprehensions for the Wheat and all other cereals. In Northern Africa the Barley harvest has commenced, and all grain is promising; a report that now applies to the entire continent of Europe.

The country markets for wheat have mostly been dull, though less has been brought to market; and foreign imports have been on a very limited scale for some time past, through the unsatisfactory character of trade. Still no dullness in England seems able to make any serious impression on prices, either in the Baltic, Western or Southern Europe; while France has been remarkable for its steadiness. The Paris quotations for Flour have not varied 1s. per sack for months, the fixed top rate of 62 francs per 157 kilos (equal to about 41s. per sack), seeming as borrowed from the practice of our town millers, who have just as long kept their top price 47s. per sack, though nothing is more untrustworthy than the value of country make. The rain in France has been of much service, and equally so in Belgium, Holland and Germany; and if the late sudden rise in Dantzic has been followed by a calm, prices keep up beyond what the English market justifies. This is, perhaps, from the anticipation that Poland may be a scene of waste and desolation as the consequence of war. At New-York but little has been doing, foreign orders being mostly below the irregular quotations thence reported.

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SOIL, and not the temperature of the air, is what governs vegetation. The effect of temperature of the soil upon crops cultivated was lately discussed by the London Farmers' Club, and a paper read by a person who had kept a record of the temperature of the earth at one foot in depth. From 52° to 54° is the point necessary to produce apple blossoms, and after the buds are very full, if the earth becomes colder, the blossoming is suspended. In sowing wheat, it is important that the earth, not the air, should be at the right temperature, which is about 50°. There is no certain date when this occurs. It may be a month earlier one season than another. At the proper temperature the grain will be a month in vegetating. In Spring the wheat starts its growth when the ground reaches a temperature of 43° or 44°. While below 43° it remains dormant. From 130 to 145 days is the period of growth of wheat. From March 24 to Aug. 6, if the earth does not cool below 42°, the wheat perfects itself.

"From the time when the wheat plant has come into ear, to that at which the blossom is fully set, the temperature of the air seems to become of greater importance than at any other stage of its growth. Extreme heat is not desirable, but a medium temperature, with the least possible daily range; he had never observed 'red gum, rust or mildew to any extent unless there had been a difference of from 32° to 35° between the mean maximum of heat of the day, and the mean minimum of cold at night; and it prevails to a greater or less degree, just in proportion as the range of temperature increases or diminishes.'"

VALUE OF ROOTS AND HAY COMPARED.—Dr. Loring, in the Agricultural Transactions of Massachusetts, 1861, says: "Without entering into any accurate calculation of the cost of keeping cattle on different kinds of food, we propose to make a short comparison of the amount of food furnished by the various crops used for feeding, from a given piece of ground.

"Taking 2 tuns of hay per acre as the basis of calculation, and as representing the kind of cultivation which is employed, we may concede that an acre of ground will yield the following crops: hay, 2 tuns; Swedish turnips, 18 tuns; mangold wurtzel, 20 tuns; carrots, 25 tuns; Indian corn, 70 bushels.

"According to the best experiments, the nutritive equivalent of hay being represented by 100: 100 pounds of hay are equivalent to 676 pounds of Swedish turnips, 382 pounds of carrots, and 70 pounds of Indian corn.

"The practical values, as obtained by experiments in feeding, are: hay, 100 pounds is equivalent to 300 pounds of Swedish turnips, 400 pounds of mangold wurtzel, 250 pounds of carrots, and 52 pounds of Indian corn."

Dr. Loring calculates that an acre will yield three times as much food in turnips as in hay; 2½ times as much food in mangolds as in hay; 5 times as much in carrots as in hay; and about 2 1-5 times as much in corn as in hay; and that, valuable as hay is as an article of food, and universal as is its use here, there are crops which form a useful ally to it in the business of carrying cattle through the Winter. The question is, which of these crops is the best for such a purpose—the most economical and profitable.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.

Explanation of Mr. Mason's Visit to Paris—A Confederate Envoy in London—His Conversation with Lord Russell—He Fails in his Mission—Jeff. Davis withdraws the Exequatur of the British Consul—Mr. Mason's Propositions to Louis Napoleon.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June, 1863.

The recent visit of Mr. Mason to Paris induced by the probability of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France was expected here as the probable consequence of a preceding transaction which took place a month ago, and which has hardly been noticed on this side of the water. Some particulars of this affair have been communicated to me from private letters to several parties in this city in relation with Europe.

If you run over the files of the English papers you will find noticed the arrival in London of an envoy extraordinary, sent by the Confederate Government with the special mission either to engage the British Cabinet to mediate in American affairs or to recognize the South. This envoy, whose name has been kept secret, was kindly received by Lord Russell, who, however, did not deem it expedient to give a definite answer to his demand. According to statements I have seen, the Minister of Foreign Affairs confined himself to uncompromising generalities, stating, as a reason for his indecision, the danger of a war with the North, and the repugnance manifest among the English people to an outbreak with a nation of the same blood and race. "However," added Earl Russell, "you may assure your Government that the majority of the members of the Cabinet have no doubts as to the success of the South in conquering its independence. Had we no other proof of it than the determination and courage exhibited by your countrymen in repelling the Northern invasion, we should be amply justified in entertaining such a belief. The recognition of the South is but a question of time, and when that time shall arrive, be sure that England will be the first to act in the matter."

To these remarks of Lord Russell the Confederate envoy is said to have replied that his Lordship had for the last two years held the same language to [illegible] representative of the South in London; but [illegible] practical result having followed the expressions of kindness if not of sympathy avowed by the Government of her Britannic Majesty towards the South, it was the intention of his Government to make a last effort in order to arrive at something more tangible.

Earl Russell having replied that the Cabinet was not yet ready to comply with the wishes expressed by Mr. Davis, the Confederate agent is said to have remarked that his Lordship must not be surprised if his Government should be compelled to refuse to the agents of her Britannic Majesty the right which was denied to the agents of the South; that sufficient time had elapsed for deciding whether a people fighting for their independence were able to maintain it, and that no international obligation could exist in the mind of his Lordship against an immediate recognition.

Notwithstanding his pressing entreaties, it would seem that Lord Russell persisted in his refusal, and that the Confederate envoy withdrew without having obtained a satisfactory answer.

And here commences another chapter in the history of Confederate diplomacy. This conversation having been transmitted to Richmond, Jeff. Davis, without waiting for further explanation, withdrew the Exequatur from Mr. George Moore, the British Consul at Richmond, on a pretense that he had encroached upon his legitimate duties, but in reality to place the English Cabinet under the necessity of asking an Exequatur for the Southern Confederacy, an act which would be equivalent to the diplomatic recognition of that Government.

At the same time an order was sent to Mr. Mason to go to Paris, to solicit from the Emperor the recognition of the South, and to offer him, as inducement, all desirable guaranties respecting his projects upon Mexico, and even the alliance of the South, should the latter be deemed necessary to the entire furtherance of his designs upon that country.

Interesting Rebel Correspondence—Rebel Efforts in Encouraging Dissension at the North—"Traps to Catch Green Western Hoosiers."

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 25, 1863.

During the recent occupation of the city of Jackson by the Union Army, Gen. J. M. Tuttle, commanding a division in Sherman's Army Corps, made his headquarters at the house of F. T. Cooper, esq., the editor of *The Jackson Mississippian*. Among the papers which the fugacious editor left behind him, was the following letter from Douglas M. Hamilton, a politician of some note in Louisiana, and his reply thereto. I send you copies. They contain an interesting chapter in the secret history of the Rebellion. The originals are in the hands of Gen. Tuttle, subject to the inspection of the curious.

NEW LAUREL HILL POST-OFFICE, WEST FELICIANA, La., Feb. 21, 1863.

To the Editors of The Mississippian:

SIRS: In your paper of the 8th inst. is an editorial article to which I desire to call your attention. It is headed "The Future of the Confederate States." This paper, for some reason, failed to come by mail in due season, and arrived at the same time as some of the following week, or I should have called your notice to it sooner. Since that date, you have inserted an article intended for *DeBow's Review*, by "Python," and notice the article editorially with favor. Be pleased to inform me candidly, as true men, if you are serious in proposing that any of the Free States of the old Union should be admitted into the Confederacy. I can hardly realize that you can be willing to any such proposition, but put forth these propositions as feelers among our own people, and to stimulate the miserable Western Yankees to persevere in their opposition to Lincoln and his Abolition Administration, and by producing dissension, quarrels, and perhaps blows and bloodshed among our common enemy, relieve us in a measure of the tremendous power they are preparing to bring against us.

There is no doubt that our enemy is greatly crippled already by the want of unanimity of sentiment and feeling between the people and the army on the one side, and the administration on the other. And by this private quarreling among themselves, we have profited a great deal, and will continue to profit until we gain our complete independence, by fostering and encouraging it. But can we not accomplish all that is necessary and proper, and at the same time hold out no promises which in the future we may hesitate to fulfill. I think we can. We can offer to join them, if necessary, in a war against Lincoln, Abolition and New-England Yankees, and after watching and putting to death every public man in the old Union who has been a counselor or adviser of Lincoln, we can make a treaty of peace and commerce with them, granting them the free navigation of the Mississippi to its mouth (a right we never denied them, however), and moderate privileges of trade with us. But farther than this I would not go, and I hope you would not either.

Your paper, for some reason, is taken as an organ of the President, and these views of yours may be taken as his. Perhaps they are, though I trust not. I was born in Williams County, Mississippi, near where Jeff. Davis was raised, and my family were schoolmates and friends of his. I, myself, have always esteemed and admired him, and from the beginning of this revolution, have looked upon him as a second Washington, to lead our people through it to a successful termination.

But if he favors a re-construction of a Union of Free and Slave States, after the experience we have had, I have given him credit for too much penetration and sagacity.

In several public addresses and messages very lately, he has taken occasion to declare most positively and distinctly, that he would never agree under any circumstances to a reconstruction of the OLD UNION. But he has never declared that he never would favor a Union of *Slave* and *Free* States. He is a man who keeps his own counsel, and talks only when he pleases, keeps silent when he pleases. He may have reserved his opinion for a fitting time for public expression.

I am by nature, education and religion a Yankee-hater. I loathed the Old Union, and no act of any people ever afforded me half the delight that the secession of the Slave States from the Old Union did. You may imagine, therefore, my chagrin and surprise when I notice in the columns of a leading paper, in one of the leading secession States, articles advocating a *reconstruction* of the Union. And this at the very crisis of revolution, when our independence, which we have suffered so much for, and fought so gloriously for, is within our grasp, and foreign nations, as well as Yankeedom, are on the point of acknowledging it.

My dear sirs, write to me in reply and say that you are not in earnest, but are baiting traps to catch green Western hoosiers. You cannot surely be planning to permit these vermin, uncouth, fanatical, and depraved, as they have proved themselves to be, to enter again our Legislative halls, divide our offices of profit and trust, and partake freely of all privileges of our own citizens, of voting, owning property, etc., etc. You must have learned by the experience of the political agitations of the past twenty-five years, accompanied by hatred, abuse, and jealousy, followed by a war characterized by more outrages, plunderings, burnings, cruelties, indignities, and bloodshed, than any on record, that our civilization is too distinct, our instincts too diverse, our manners, habits, thoughts, occupations, and interests too widely different, ever to permit us to live together again under the same Government, with the same laws and law-makers, and the same men to share in making and executing their laws and administering this Government.

I sat down to write you six lines, and find myself entering into an argument with you. Now I never intended any argument with you on this subject, as men can only argue that about which they hold similar opinions.

Should you continue to write similar editorials to the one alluded to however, I shall conclude that we do entertain opinions which are separated as far as the poles.

I will not let any of your secrets out of the bag, if you confide them to me, and request me not to divulge them; but allow me to proceed in your baiting for the Hoosiers, and not interfere, though I may not entertain the same notions as to the strict morality of the course. But if you write to me, and say candidly that you are perfectly willing to join them again, and live under the same Government and laws, I must take ground against you, and I will spend the balance of my days in fighting against any Union with them, just as I have fought all my past life in trying to get rid of them.

I will fight you honorably, and when I know how you stand, I will enter the list, if in earnest; but if you are not, I will reserve myself for the first public man who broaches this, to me, obnoxious doctrine. Let me hear from you, in reply, at earliest convenience.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
DOUGLAS M. HAMILTON.

REPLY.

Private.] MISSISSIPPIAN OFFICE, JACKSON, March 10, 1863.

DOUGLAS M. HAMILTON—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 21st ult. is received. You are right in your surmise that the article referred to, and similar ones, are written mainly for Western consumption. The papers printed here go regularly to Western soldiers, by some means, and are not unfrequently republished in Western papers.

From the beginning of the struggle it has been an object with me to draw a distinction between Western and Eastern soldiers, of the North—to give the first credit for all achievements of Federal arms, and denounce the latter as cowardly, malignant and intolerant, hoping thereby to produce a division among them, and thus relieve ourselves; and this, it must be confessed, is about the only object I hope to aid in accomplishing by presenting to the West a seeming willingness to admit them into our Confederacy, upon our own terms and conditions.

While there are certain conditions upon which I would not be opposed to their admission—the entire expulsion of Abolitionism and fanaticism—the adoption of our Constitution, and the unrestrained toleration of Slavery—yet I am not wild enough to believe that even the Western States will ever reach this standard, and hence a political brotherhood with them is something I neither expect nor desire. My sole object, therefore, in such editorials as you refer to is to increase the dissatisfaction now raging in the West, trusting it may soon break out in open rupture. This course I think I could defend upon moral grounds, but that is not necessary now.

It is proper to say, that I know nothing of the President's views on this subject, and *The Mississippian* (though friendly to him) is not his organ.

Cordially sympathizing with you in hereditary and intense hatred to the true Yankee character, I am, very respectfully,
F. T. COOPER,
Editor *Mississippian*.

The First and Third Louisiana.

May 27, 1863.

BY GEORGE H. BOKER.

Dark as the clouds of even,
Ranked in the western heaven,
Waiting the breath that lifts
All the dread mass, and drifts
Tempest and falling brand
Over a ruined land;—
So still and orderly,
Arm to arm, knee to knee,
Waiting the great event,
Stands the black regiment.

Down the long dusky line
Teeth gleam and eyeballs shine;
And the bright bayonet,
Bristling and firmly set,
Flashed with a purpose grand,
Long ere the sharp command
Of the fierce rolling drum
Told them their time had come,
Told them what work was sent
For the black regiment.

"Now," the flag-sergeant cried,
"Though death and hell betide,
Let the whole nation see
If we are fit to be
Free in this land; or bound
Down, like the whining hound—
Bound with red stripes of pain
In our old chains again!"
Oh! what a shout there went
From the black regiment!

"Charge!" Trump and drum awoke,
Onward the bondmen broke;
Bayonet and saber-stroke
Vainly opposed their rush.
Through the wild battle's crush,
With but one thought aflush,
Driving their lords like chaff,
In the guns' mouths they laugh;
Or at the slippery brands
Leaping with open hands,
Down they tear man and horse,
Down in their awful course;
Trampling with bloody heel
Over the crashing steel,
All their eyes forward bent,
Rushed the black regiment.

"Freedom!" their battle-cry—
"Freedom! or leave to die!"
Ah! and they meant the word,
Not as with us 't is heard,
Not a mere party-shout:
They gave their spirits out;
Trusted the end to God,
And on the gory sod
Rolled in triumphant blood.
Glad to strike one free blow,
Whether for weal or woe;
Glad to breathe one free breath
Though on the lips of death.
Praying—alas! in vain!—
That they might fall again,
So they could once more see
That burst to liberty!
This was what "freedom" lent
To the black regiment.

Hundreds on hundreds fell;
But they are resting well;
Scourges and shackles strong
Never shall do them wrong.
O, to the living few,
Soldiers, be just and true!
Hail them as comrades tried;
Fight with them side by side;
Never, in field or tent,
Scorn the black regiment!

Personal.

—On Thursday last a singular circumstance occurred at Avon, N.Y. well worthy of note. A Mrs. Baker was in her garden when suddenly she heard a buzzing in the air and upon looking up saw a swarm of bees coming directly toward her. She stood still and the whole swarm alighted on her sun-bonnet. With due presence of mind Mrs. B., removed the bonnet and placed it on a stick, took them to a hive, and secured them without assistance.

—The Western river men talk about Vicksburg in this fashion: "You see, they look at their hands, and Grant orders them up. Then Mr. Pemberton sees he can't make anything, and offers to give him a point. Old U. S. is four already and that would carry him out, but they are playing laps and slams, so he can't see it but goes in for a march and one on the next game."

—A Mrs. Brown, of Baltimore, has just signified to the trustees of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., a desire to present them thirty thousand dollars to erect a building for the use of the seminary, to be called "Brown Hall," provided they will proceed immediately to erect it and will complete it for that sum.

—A famous negro preacher died in St. Louis a few days ago, and was buried with distinguished honors. The deceased was an emancipated slave of the Hon. Edward Bates, and possessed more than ordinary talent for preaching. He has been pastor of a colored church for many years.

—"The oldest inhabitant" of Ann Arbor, Michigan, Mr. John Hauglin, died on the 30th of May, at the remarkable age of one hundred and ten years.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.—At the great Union meeting held in Chicago on Thursday evening, a most thrilling and impressive scene occurred. The Hon. Wm. Kellogg, of Peoria, was addressing the vast crowd with his accustomed eloquence, in behalf of supporting the Government and the laws. Suddenly pausing, he exclaimed:

"Would that I could lift to Heaven the hands of those thousands which I see before me, and have an oath registered there, that *never! NEVER!* while a Rebel lives, or a foot of treasonable soil is to be found, shall this war cease; and that it shall be prosecuted with all the vigor and with all the terrible means at our disposal, until the entire Union shall be restored."

"Administer it!" "Administer it!"—shouted scores of voices. "Administer it!"—swelled upon the air, as thousands took up the cry. "Then lift up your hands," said Judge Kellogg, and, bending down, he ran his eye over the vast crowd. "I can see no copperheads," he shouted; "these uplifted hands are those of loyal freemen—patriots all." And amidst the most impressive silence he administered the oath, the substance of which is given above, and thousands of voices mingled in one mighty response—"*We swear it!*"

MARRIED.

BARKER—KINNE—At the M. E. Church, in DeWitt, Onondaga County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 4, by the Rev. W. Reddy, the Rev. B. Y. Barker of the Oneida Annual Conference, to Miss Lizzie M., eldest daughter of Eldridge Kinne, esq., of the aforesaid place.

BERGEN—LARRISON—On Tuesday, June 9, at Burdett, N. Y., by the Rev. F. S. Howe, Belden S. Bergen of Farmer, N. Y., to Mrs. Emily M. Larrison of the former place. No cards.

BROWN—FROWSE—In Montreal on Wednesday, June 3, Samuel H. Brown of New-York, to Annie Sibella, daughter of George F. Frowse, Esq., of the former city.

BENEDICT—STURDEVANT—In Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, June 10, at the First Congregational Church, by the Rev. S. G. Coe, Mr. A. G. Benedict to Miss Emily L., daughter of Elijah Sturdevant, esq., of Danbury.

CHAPIN—CHAPIN—On Thursday, June 11, 1863, at the residence of Jno. R. Chapin, Rahway, N. J., by the Rev. Wm. Robinson, Mr. Edwin H. Chapin of N. Hadley, Mass., to Miss Emma L. Chapin, only daughter of the late Hon. L. D. Chapin of this city. No cards.

KING—MAXON—At Emmanuel Church, Adams, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 9, by the Rev. William Paret, Horace B. King and Miss Addie May Maxon, daughter of A. Maxon, esq.

LAIDLAW—ONDERDONK—On Wednesday, June 10, at Christ Church, Clermont, N. J., by the Rev. Charles Ritter, Henry B. Laidlaw and Elizabeth C. Onderdonk. No cards.

MANDELL—OSGOOD—In Fairfield, Conn., on Thursday, June 11, by Dr. Osgood of New-York, Thomas Mandell of New-Bedford, Mass., and Harriet Osgood of Charlestown.

McGRAW—SOUTHWORTH—On Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. Rodman, Thomas McGraw of Jersey City, and Sarah E. Southworth, daughter of Wm. Simpson, West Farms, Westchester County. No cards.

MITCHELL—ROSE—On Thursday, June 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Mitchell of New-York, John J. Mitchell, M. D., of New-York, and Philana B., daughter of Norman Rose, esq., of Schuyler's Lake, N. Y. No cards issued.

MASSONNEAU—WEAVER—On Wednesday, June 10, 1863, by the Rev. G. D. W. Bridgman, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Charles W. Massonneau of Red Hook, N. Y., to Miss Lottie S. Weaver of Albany, N. Y. No cards.

MOFFAT—PRIEST—At Catskill, N. Y., on Thursday, June 11, by the Rev. Charles Rockwell, Bruce Moffat of Blooming Grove, N. Y., to Anna L. Priest. No cards.

RICHMOND—CARTER—In St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday evening, June 10, by the Rev. Dr. Carter, Geo. Richmond and Maria Beach, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

STOUT—COFFIN—In the Irvington Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening, June 10, by the Rev. Charles E. McHarg, Thomas H. Stout to Sarah L., only daughter of Mr. Edmund Coffin, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

THORNE—UNDERHILL—At Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., 6th month, 10th, by Friends ceremony, Peter J. Thorne of New-York City, to Mary Annah Underhill, of the former place.

VAN KEUREN—WHITE—In Sherborne, on Thursday, June 4, in the Congregational Church, by the Rev. E. Curtis, Mr. Fort Van Keuren, M. D., of Rondout, N. Y., and Miss Ellen White of the former place.

WELLS—JAMES—In Exeter, N. H., on Thursday, June 11, by the Rev. O. T. Lanphear, Daniel French Wells, M. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Jennie James of Exeter. No cards.

DIED.

ALDEN—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862, of chronic diarrhea, Silas Alden, of the 49th Pa. Vols. He was a silversmith by trade, and recently taught school in Pennsylvania. His widow, Rose L. Alden (formerly Lucas) of Howardville, Marsh Creek, Centre County, Pa., desires to hear from his friends in New-York. They will please write to her.

COSGROVE—At Haverstraw, at 12 o'clock, on Sunday, June 7, Mrs. Rebecca Cosgrove, widow of the late Christopher Cosgrove, in the 89th year of her age.

HAYDEN—In Elizabethtown, N. J., on Saturday, June 6, John Hayden, jr., son of John and Eliza Hayden, aged 13 years, 9 months and 1 day.

HOAR—Suddenly, at Greenpoint, Long Island, on Monday, June 8, Susan E., wife of Wm. A. Hoar, aged 26 years.

HARRIS—In Morristown, Burlington Co., N. J., on Monday, June 8, Edward Harris, in the 69th year of his age.

HACKET—The Rev. John Hacket of Tarrytown, Westchester County.

KIPP—On Saturday, June 6, at her residence, Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., Catharine P. Kipp, youngest daughter of the late John Kipp.

METTLER—At Yorkville, on Saturday, June 6, of consumption, Mary Jane, wife of James Mettler, and adopted daughter of W. N. Seymour.

PHILLIPS—On Sunday morning, June 7, 1863, at South Natick, Mass., Amelia L. Phillips, wife of Edwin Phillips, jr., late of East Boston, and daughter of Henry Brewster of New-York, aged 23 years.

SOMERVILLE—At Carmel, Putnam County, on Wednesday, June 10, Archibald Somerville, in the 90th year of his age.

SHEFFIELD—At Ramapo, N. J., on Thursday, June 11, the Rev. John H. Sheffield, aged 52 years.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

REPORT

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, June 16, 1863.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several market-places in the city, there have been received this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	3,728	16	131	250	11,121	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	472	25	22	2,936	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	65	36	409	958	....	....
At Chamberlin's, 6th-st.	77	23	31	2,823	....	....
Sent direct to butchers	112	..	..	1,000	....	....
Sold to butchers at Bergen	150	..	..	....	....	....
Do. at Weehawken	16	..	..	....	....	....
Total	4,570	100	593	7,967	11,121	24,499
Total previous week	4,686	100	1,254	7,679	10,565	24,273
Av. No. per wk. last yr.	4,014	101	574	[illegible]	21,064	[illegible]

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New-York	60	Kentucky	191
Indiana	161	Michigan	62
Illinois	1,995	Iowa	238

STOCK BY RAILROADS, ETC.

They also report Beeves and other stock received by railroads, &c., as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
By the Erie Railroad	1,182	....	....	....	2,315
Hudson River Railroad	1,353	....	....	....	6,990
Harlem Railroad	1,060	16	231	220	103
Cam. & Am. Railroad	..	....	....	....	....
By Hudson River Boats	19	....	....	....	....
On foot	9	....	....	....	....
New-Jersey Central RR.	100	....	....	....	1,203

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,800.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	11 @12	Ordinary	9 @10
Medium	10 @11		

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 12c.

The general average of the market at 11c.

The most of the sales range from 10½ to 11½c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 4,570.

This is 116 head less than last week and 53 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 4,032 head, while the number to-day being 3,800, shows 232 head less than the average, and 237 head less than this day week.

The following droves are in market this week:

Sigal & Lauterbeck, Ill.	175	H. Eckstein, Ill.	93
Hyatt & Co., Ky.	43	H. S. Rosenthal, Ill.	73
T. J. Goff, Ill.	93	S. G. Woodruff & Bro., Ill.	46
T. J. Goff, Ky.	60	S. G. Woodruff & Bro., Ind.	100
Valentine & Martin, Ill.	60	John Flynn, Ill.	65
P. O. Driscoll, Ill.	112	Wm. H. Bolding, Ill.	135
H. Westheimer, Ky.	74	J. C. Hoag, Ill.	80
H. Westheimer, Ill.	57	Morton & Syms, Ill.	136
Ben. Westheimer, Ill.	174	Dooley & Lawless, Ill.	40
Joel Dalby, Ill.	87	Pickering & Co., N. Y.	49
D. C. Gale, Iowa	100	Beach & Bray, Ill.	112
Pratt & Co., Ill.	91	John T. Alexander, Ill.	232
Thos. Gillies, Ill.	40	Curtis & Tilden, Ill.	100
Burchard & Hurd, Ill.	45	R. Watts & Son, Ill.	74
D. S. Doty, Ky.	14	Jerry Church, Ind.	61
John Conners, Ill.	60	Adams & Dymont, Ill.	185
Heath & Winslow, Ill.	171	S. M. Baker, Ill.	160
Heath & Winslow, Mich.	63	P. Kierons, Ill.	35
Allerton & Staley, Iowa	138	J. H. Williams, Ill.	100
P. Riley, Ill.	19	T. Maloney, N. Y.	10
P. McCaffry, Ill.	147		

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, June 15.—The market opened this morning in Forty-fourth street with about 3,600 bullocks fresh from the country, and not far from 200 head of stale Cattle, which have been out two weeks on grass, waiting for a better market. This number, though less than at the last market, is probably quite as large as will be required, as the average weight is greater, and this is in the middle of strawberry time. It has been very evident from the start this morning that retail butchers were not anxious to buy largely, or else there was a combined movement against any advance of rates, which with the number on sale, in a sharp market, would be easy. We think that the average may be quoted a trifle better than last Monday, but it is more on account of better quality than upon any real advance, though the market has been steadier, and first-class bullocks have sold full as well as last week, that is generally at 11@11½c. ℔ net, with a few of the best at 12c ℔, and the coarser sorts including a large number of Illinois distillers at 10½@11c. ℔, and a few very rough Steers and old Stags at 9@10c. ℔, making the general average 11 cents. The early sales of the best Cattle were lively, and ordinary sorts slow, so that there appeared to be a pretty large number unsold at 2 o'clock, at which time the yards were severely hot and dry, and inclined buyers and sellers to go where there was shade and water, and something else. Toward evening the trade revived so as to nearly clear the yards, and prices of medium and lower grades were better than at the opening. The buyers of first-class Cattle were probably induced to hurry their purchases, by seeing Messrs. Starr & Reed, the Government agents, going from yard to yard. It was, however, a false alarm. They were only reconnoitering to see if Cattle were any lower than last week. Not finding such as they wanted any lower, they retired without purchasing. The owners of stale Cattle say that they have made nothing by holding their stock out. This proves that there is no real advance to-day, and if it could not be effected to-day, when can it?

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, June 16.—Only one small lot of fresh Cattle arrived this morning. Several lots expected did not arrive. Fortunate for the owners that they did not, for the market opens this morning extremely dull. There are but few Bullocks on sale—only the remnants of some of the droves which were held a little hard yesterday, in hopes of not having to submit to a decline upon prices last week. In this they must be disappointed. The market is not as good to-day as it was yesterday. It does not close as well as it did last week. It averages better prices, because the stock averages better quality, but it is not as good for drovers. With a somewhat less number of cattle on sale at all the places this week than last the market declines. This does not look as though it would be possible to make "a higher market in June than any in May." It is true that the distillery fed cattle which have been plenty beyond everybody's expectation, "are about played out," but those who count on winning from that play may as well remember that grass-fed Steers begin to come forward in June, and that through July and August we shall not want 5,000 head of Bullocks per week as we have had in May and first weeks of June. The weather to-day is cool, compared with yesterday, and ought to make the close better than the opening, but the contrary is the effect. It is hard to sell out all the remnants of droves.

SALES OF BULLOCKS.

The portion of the sales of droves which we report below, will enable a great many persons who know the particular lots of cattle mentioned, to see how they are sold this week, and others can compare them with their own stock to see its value, based upon the standard of this market.

J. C. & W. W. Hoag, bought of Wm. H. Burchard his contract for 80 head of very good Steers, fed by James Gaines, Edgar Co., Ill., who sold to Burchard last November, at a price which made a very large profit to the buyer, who sold them some time since on better terms than he could get now. They weighed about 16 cwt. at home, and are estimated at 9½ cwt. net here, and sell to average $95. They are mostly 3-year old grade Durhams—12 of them raised by Mr. Gaines, are aged 19 cwt. gross, and are very handsome, but would be much better for the butcher a year older.

S. M. Baker has 160 head of the 650 which he and J. Adams bought of the Hon. Isaac Funk (the old war horse) of McLean County, Ill., at a price (say $77 a head) which will make the sum total over $50,000; and this is not all the sales of the Funk farm this year. This is the third installment drawn, and these averaged 15½ cwt. at home, and are estimated by owner at 8½ cwt. net here, and will sell to average 11c. ℔ ℔ upon about 8½ cwt. by Barney Bartram and Wm. Florence, ranging 10½@12c. ℔ ℔. Those sold by Bartram averaged $93 each.

Lauterbeck & Sigel bought at Albany 275 Illinois Steers, and sold 109 Saturday, and 165 on Monday, at about 10c. ℔ ℔ upon 7 cwt. average, and some very rough ones at 9@9½c. ℔ ℔ and all at prices that are not conducive to their health. They talk of retiring to Coney Island.

Eckstein & Samuels bought at Albany 93 Ill. distillers, estimated to average 6½ cwt., and not over $65, and make no complaint.

Thos. Gillies bought of Chas. Fowler at Albany 40 good fair Ky. Durhams, estimated to av. 8½ cwt., which sold at $110 each.

Wheeler & Teed, 91 of Pratt & Co.'s Ill. steers, sold early in the day Monday, to av. 11c. ℔ ℔ upon 7½ cwt.

Valentine & Martin, 60 Ill. 6¼ cwt. steers, sold for Robert Shields, at 10@11c., and 3 old stags at not over 8c. ℔ ℔.

C. W. Conger, 83 Detroit distillers, on account of Heath & Winslow, at about 10½c. ℔ ℔ av., estimating them at about 6½ cwt., and they sold at about $71 each.

F. Rosendall, 113 Ill. Steers, bought of Joel Dalby at Chicago, by Walzall & Rhineman, are estimated to average 8 cwt. here, and sell at 10½@11½c. ℔ ℔, and will probably average 11c ℔ upon fair weight.

Phil. McCaffrey & Co., 98 Ill. Distillers, av. 7½ cwt., and sold mostly at wholesale, to nearly average 11c. ℔ ℔; 41 fair Ill. corn-fed Steers, av. 7½ cwt., and sell at 10@11c.; 43 good Ky. Durhams, which have been out two weeks on grass, av. 8½ cwt., and sell at 10@11½c. ℔ ℔—probably at rather better estimates of weight, but no better ℔ ℔ now than then.

Doty & Church, 61 of C. L. Cleary's very ordinary Ind. Steers, estimated at 7 cwt., light, and sell to average 10½c. ℔ ℔; 14 coarse, heavy Ky. Bullocks, av. full 10½ cwt., and sell at 11c. ℔ ℔ av. on that.

Geo. W. Browne, a good lot of 35 Ill. Steers, bought here of Kieron, av. 8 cwt., and sell at 11@11½c. ℔ ℔.

S. G. Woodruff & Bro., 100 Indiana and 67 Illinois Steers, bought of several parties at Buffalo, good fair to very ordinary, average 6½ cwt., and sell mostly at 9@10c. and the best at 11c. ℔ ℔.

Henry Westheimer, 86 Illinois Steers, average 6½ cwt., sold for Adams & Dymont at 10@11c. ℔ ℔. 74, on his own account, good Kentucky Steers, average 8 cwt., strong, and sell at 11c. ℔ ℔.

Beach & Bray, 108 Illinois distillers', average 6½ cwt., sold on their own account at 10@11c. ℔ ℔.

Jos. H. Williams, 100 Illinois Steers, for Ed. Williams, average 7½ cwt., with a very good top, which sold at 12c. ℔ ℔, and a tail quite the reverse of the top, sold at 10c., the whole probably average 11c. ℔ ℔. The drove arrived, as usual, late, by the New-Jersey Central route.

Ben Westheimer 174 good fair Ill. Steers, av. 7½ cwt. sold on account of himself and company, to av. 11c. ℔ ℔. Also, 56 which arrived Tuesday and did not sell as well.

John Flynn 65 Ill. distillers, bought at Albany, are estimated at 6½ cwt. and will sell to av. 10c. ℔ ℔.

Daniel Barnes 90 Ill. distillers, bought here of Phil. McCaffery, are selling at 10@11c. ℔ ℔ upon 7½ cwt.

Murray & Glover bought here of P. O. Driscoll, 112 good Ill. Steers, av. 7½ cwt., strong, sell to av. over 11½c. ℔ ℔. 43 ditto of Burchard & Hurd, estimated at same weight, sold at 11½c. ℔ ℔.

Haring & Muller on account of themselves and Beach & Bray, 90 Ill. Steers, bought of Moorehouse, av. 7½ cwt. and sell at 10@11c. ℔ ℔.

Henry Hurd, 171 of Heath & Winslow's Illinois Steers, av. 7½@7½ cwt. and sell at 10@11½c. ℔ ℔.

Isaac Dudleng, 74 Illinois Steers, sold for R. Watts & Son, are good corn-fed Steers which have not been turned out to grass, and consequently weigh all they are estimated, are rated at 7½ cwt. av., and sold at 10½@12c. ℔ ℔, some of them being first rate.

T. C. Eastman & Co., 103 of Joel Dalby's Illinois Steers, which weighed short 12 cwt. at home, and are estimated 6½ cwt. net, and sold to av. $70, say 11c. ℔ ℔.

John A. Merritt & Simon Ulery, 232 of J. T. Alexander's Illinois Steers, estimated to av. 6½ cwt., some of them very rough, with a Missouri look, which sold at 10@11½c. ℔ ℔.

Vail & Preston, 60 of Curtis & Tilden's Illinois steers, av. 7½ cwt., and sell at 10@11½c. ℔ ℔.

Goff & McIntyre, 60 of W. H. Dawson's Illinois steers, sold to av. 11c. ℔ ℔ upon 7 cwt. 43 of Hyatt & Co., Kentucky oxen and steers, av. strong 8 cwt., sell at 11c. 60 Kentucky steers for Webb, not fat, and some rough, av. 8½ cwt., but not 11c. ℔ ℔. Sales dragged hard.

Shepard & Vail, 100 of Curtis & Tilden's Illinois steers, av. 7 cwt., and sell at 10½@11½c. ℔ ℔.

A. M. Allerton, 138 of the Allerton & Staley Iowa cattle, av. 6½ cwt., and in quality a good deal below Mr. Staley's usual mark, and sold at 10½@11½c. ℔ ℔, which, considering the quality, is as much as in former weeks.

Henry Meyers, 136 of Morton & Sims's Illinois steers, estimated to av. 7½ cwt., and some of them that look as though they were not natives of Illinois, sold at 10@11½c. ℔ ℔.

Pickering, Dudley & Co., sold a lot of State steers, light and thin, for grazing, at 8c. ℔ ℔, live weight. 17 State stock, steers and oxen, sold for Cooper at 10c. ℔ ℔, net. 17 do. for Chambers, at 9½@10c. ℔ ℔.

MILCH COWS.—The market, which we reported last week as well supplied and lower, remains the same. The extreme drouth prevailing in the counties north of this city, has forced some of the owners of milk farms to send in some of their cows, and thus overstocked the market. There are quite a number of cows on sale held at $60, and upward. We saw one at Browning's, Monday, held at $100. She was a 5 year old full blood Durham, with a fine calf. We could buy those or forty cows for the same sum, and an average of good fair cows for the farm, at $30@$40. Good smooth fresh cows, with calves, for families, have sold during the week at $50@$65. The supply at Forty-fourth street was not as large as usual Tuesday, but the demand was also small. Sales of cows in the country, so far as we have heard, are at full city prices.

VEAL CALVES have never sold as high in June as they do now. They are worth 7c. a pound in lots of 10 to 50, and 7½c. a pound at retail for first-class. We have heard of nothing weighed at less than 6c. a pound, and the price of bobs by the head indicates 4@5c. a pound for that class, which is really worth nothing but the skin, except for food for a class of scull-brutes. We saw one lot of 14 head sold at 7½c. a pound on Tuesday, average over 170 pounds, and nearly all first-rate quality. The largest portion of the Harlem Road stock at Forty-fourth street on Tuesday sold at 7@7½c. a pound, live weight. The demand was not very lively, but sellers held for their price pretty firmly.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week, 7,967.

The market opened Monday morning with a very light supply on sale in Sixth street, not a Sheep having arrived from Albany. The supply there was light, and Boston buyers hungrier than ours from New-York. All in market here, about 500, came from Ohio, via Pittsburgh, consigned to Bellis, who also had between 300 and 400 Jersey Lambs, and with this supply the butchers had to content themselves, and agree to pay high prices; that is, 6@6½c. ℔ ℔ for poor to ordinary Sheep, all sheared, and 3½c. to 6c. ℔ ℔ a head for Lambs, equal to 9@11c. ℔ ℔, live weight, and 15@18c. ℔ ℔ for the meat, deducting the pelts at $1 each.

The sheep and lamb trade has been very steady through the week at remarkably high rates for this time of the year. Lots of poor Ohio sheep, averaging about 87 ℔ live weight, sold at 6c. ℔ ℔; and lambs have not yet been received in such quantities as to glut the market. It is said that the cause of the light supply of sheep is the high price at which farmers hold their stock, that is at 4@5c. ℔ ℔ in Ohio, and because there is a very great demand from Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and other States at the West for grazing. There was a small supply of sheep down the Harlem road at Forty-fourth street, on Tuesday, and mostly of very inferior quality, selling at 4½@5c. ℔. Good fair lambs, that would average 50 ℔ live weight, sold at $5 each. Others sold by weight, at 10c. ℔ ℔. The trade in Sixth street does not vary materially from the opening Monday morning. The trade in fresh meat at the wholesale market is more lively on account of the change in the atmosphere.

SHEEP DROVERS AT BROWNING'S.

From New-Jersey—Andrew Robbins 129, Alfred Brown 73, Hunt & Swezey 153, Wm. H. Bellis 61, B. Lawrence 43, J. N. Hileock 101, John Cornell 190, Richard Bellis 71, C. Burris 35, Peter A. Bloom 47, John G. Soomp 27. Total 1,244.

From Ohio—E. B. Reynolds 103, A. J. Davis 825, W. Porter 318, Hossberry & Doon 232. Total 1,468.

From Pennsylvania—Henry Degering 81, W. H. Gallagher 105.

SHEEP RECEIVED AT O'BRIEN'S.

N. Nooney, New-York, 45; A. J. C. Cannau, New-York, 32; Lawson Reed Ohio, 604; Capt. R. McGraw & Brothers Ohio, 109; Thomas Coleman, New-Jersey, 47; E. S. Allaire, New-Jersey, 15; F. Stillwell, New-Jersey, 20; C. R. White, New-Jersey, 6.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES.

At Browning's, R. H. Hume sold 435 Sheep, all sheared, at an average of $5 45.

Wm. D. Bellis sold 1,893 Sheep, all sheared, at an average of $4 47. 1,023 Lambs sold at an average of $5 24. This is a remarkable high average for this time of year.

At O'Brien's, he and McGraw sold 643 sheared Sheep at an average of $5 66, and 120 Lambs at an average of $5 33.

At Chamberlin's, Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Wert, and John Kase sold 120 Sheep at $7; 135 do. at $6 25; 16 do. at $6; 182 do. at $5 75; 240 do. at $5 62½; 137 do. at $5 56; 100 do. at $5 50; 340 do. at $4 75; 81 Lambs at $7; 150 do. at $6 50; 60 do. at $6 25; 60 do. at $6 12½; 130 do. at $6; 97 do. at $5 75; 100 do. at $5 50; 83 do. at $5 25; 125 do. at $5; 130 do. at $4 75; 120 do. at $4; 110 do. at $3 75.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 11,121.

QUOTATIONS—$5@$5 37½ ℔ cwt., live weight, for corn-fed Hogs, are the quotations given by H. D. Grant, Superintendent of the Market. No Distillers in market. Arrivals this morning, 17 cars. The weather is more favorable to-day, and the market firm at the quotations.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

Prime heavy Western corn fed	5½@5¾c.
Prime light corn fed	5½@5½c.
New-York corn fed	5 @6½c.
Still fed	— @ —
Small pigs, suitable for retail butchers, are quoted at	5½@5¾c.

To Farmers and Others.

TO FLAX-MILL OWNERS or FARMERS.—Our Patent FLAX BRAKE saves from six to ten pounds of Lint to each hundred pounds of straw, over and above any Brake in use. Every hundred pounds of rotted straw contains seventy-five pounds of woody matter; our Brake will take out from sixty-five to seventy pounds in passing once through. There are now over fifty of our brakes in practical use in the United States. Those wishing Machines this season should order early to insure getting them in time for use. For full particulars apply to MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Buildings, in White-st., near Centre-st., New-York.

IOWA FARM for SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his Farm of 204 acres of excellent Land, well watered, in good fence and under cultivation, just out of the village of Chariton, Lucas County, south-western Iowa, opposite the railroad depot. The improvements consist of a good house, barn, tenant-house, &c., &c., which cost $6,000, and the whole will be sold for $12,000. The Editor of The Tribune has a plat of the farm and village, showing the admirable location of the former, which he will exhibit to such as may call on him. Address, E. COLES, Chariton, Iowa.

New Publications.

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REDFIELD'S
HAND-BOOK OF THE UNITED STATES TAX LAW
Contains a far greater amount of information than any other work on the subject, and
IS FREE FROM THE ERRORS OF OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Every article, every pursuit, and every profession taxed—and there are over three hundred distinct subjects—is separately treated, and the bearing of the law, and all the decisions affecting each, are given at length and fully explained.

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MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS—Published quarterly at Madame Demorest's Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway. The Summer Number, now ready, contains three full-sized Patterns, Portrait of Princess Alexandra, elegant Cloak and Colored Plates, an extra large sheet of new Braid Patterns, comprising the most elegant and valuable number ever issued. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium. Single copies 25 cents. A splendid carte de visite of the Lilliputian Bridal Party and P. T. Barnum in a group will be presented to each new subscriber, beside the other premiums. Extraordinary and valuable premiums for clubs. See the Summer Number.

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THE TRIBUNE WAR TRACTS.

No. I.—THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War respecting the management and operations of the Army of the Potomac while commanded by Gen. McClellan, is issued by us in a pamphlet of thirty-two pages. Price 5 cents; $3 50 per 100; $30 per 1,000. If sent by mail one cent in addition will be charged to prepay postage.

It also contains Lord Lyons's letter to Earl Russell giving an account of his remarkable conferences with the "Conservative leaders."

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Containing the report of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, relating to the battles of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, and of the Department of the West under command of Major-General Fremont. Price 3 cents; $2 per 100; $15 per 1,000. If sent by mail one cent each, in addition, will be charged to prepay postage when twenty or under are ordered; over twenty, half cent each, to prepay postage. Cash orders solicited.

No. IV.—McCLELLAN, BURNSIDE, HOOKER.

Containing the evidence of Generals McClellan, Burnside and Hooker before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. This gives a very full history of the Army of the Potomac up to the time Gen. Hooker took command. Thirty-two pages. Price 5 cents; $3 50 per 100; $30 per 1,000. If sent by mail one cent in addition will be charged to prepay postage.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

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(*Near corner of Fulton*),
Over the wholesale drug store of A. B. SANDS & Co.

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Dr. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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AMALGAM BELLS, at prices within the reach of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factory, or Farm in the land. Their use throughout the United States and Canadas for the past six years has proven them to combine most valuable qualities, among which are TONE, STRENGTH, SONOROUSNESS, and DURABILITY OF VIBRATION, unequaled by any other manufacture. Sizes from 50 to 5,000 ℔, costing TWO THIRDS LESS than other metal, or 15 cents per ℔, at which price we warrant them twelve months. Old bell metal taken in exchange, or bought for cash. Send for a Circular to the Manufacturer, JOHN B. ROBINSON, (Late Pratt, Robinson & Co.) 190 William-st., N. Y.

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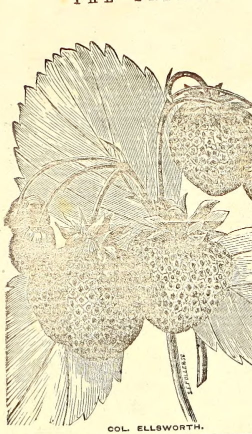
THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.



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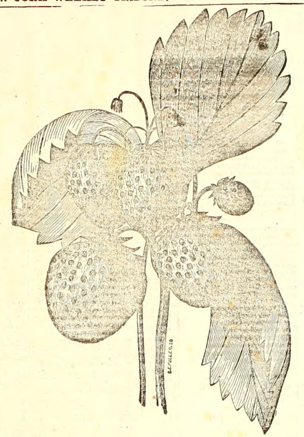

MONITOR.

BROOKLYN SCARLET.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.

How they Originated—How they Look and Taste—Why they are Given to the Subscribers of The Tribune—When and to Whom they will be Distributed.

The cuts in our show bills represent "The Tribune prize Strawberries"—so named because we purchased them, at a very large price, to bestow *exclusively* upon the subscribers of either edition of The Tribune for 1863, intending to send one of each kind to every subscriber who expresses a wish to that effect at the time of subscribing. This will be equal to a prize of $1 50 to each subscriber, as that is the price charged by nurserymen for similar plants. Indeed, neither of these prize strawberries could be obtained at any price whatever, as we have secured every plant that can be produced in the year 1863, exclusively, as prizes to our subscribers. We have incurred the large outlay necessary for this purpose, because we have an earnest desire to see the propagation of improved fruit greatly extended, and because we believe that every one who receives these plants and grows the fruit will hold The Tribune in kindly remembrance for enabling him to enjoy such a good gift of a kind Providence, and will thereafter feel an increased desire to improve all the list of fruits. It is thus that health and happiness will be increased.

As these plants have all to be grown from the few plants that we bought of Mr. Fuller in the Autumn of 1862, he will not be able to send them to subscribers until after the 1st of September, 1863, when they will be carefully packed in oiled silk or paper, and forwarded, through the mail, at our expense, or by express at expense of the receiver. The three plants will be sent to each person who sends to us a year's subscription for either the Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly Tribune, indicating at the time of subscribing that they desire the Strawberries, and the distribution will be made in the order the subscribers' names and requests for Strawberries are received.

Single subscribers will receive their plants by mail, done up in oiled silk, or other suitable oiled substance.

To Clubs, plants will be sent in packages, to correspond with the number of names in the Club; and where the number will warrant it, they will be sent by express, packed in boxes.

New subscribers who desire strawberry plants should say so at the time they send their money, as we do not intend to send any to those who will not appreciate them. They are too valuable to be wasted. There are parties who would gladly contract for the exclusive right to all these plants, at 25 cents a piece, and there are many subscribers who would not, as soon as they see and taste the fruit, part with their prize for a $5 "green back."

HOW THESE NEW STRAWBERRIES WERE PRODUCED.

The following statement is made by Andrew S. Fuller, horticulturist, Brooklyn, the originator of these strawberries. He says:

"It is now between seven and eight years since I commenced sowing seeds of the strawberry for the purpose of producing new and improved varieties. I have always selected seeds from the largest and best that could be obtained, and the results were that I produced some few good varieties each season; yet they were not such as I was willing should go out as my seedlings. Every season I selected the seed with more care than I did the previous one, and found that I made constant improvement. I therefore determined that I would put forth extra exertions and see if a few extra choice varieties could not be produced. In 1859 I obtained the best varieties known, and by fertilizing the flowers one with another, I expected to produce strawberries combining greater excellence than heretofore known. In this I was not disappointed. I produced that year many thousands of seedling plants, and the fruit of many was really excellent, so much so that I was urged not to throw the plants away; but as excellence, and not variety, was my object, I destroyed all but the most promising. I determined from the first that no plant should go out as a seedling of mine unless it combined greater excellence than any other strawberry known. From the selections of that year a competent Committee from the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, who had the matter three years in charge, made a selection of three sorts, ripening early, medium and late, and these I preserved as the final result of my seven years laborious experiments to procure improvement in strawberries from seeds. These I intended to dispose of in the ordinary way of a nurseryman's business, and should have done so but for the desire of The Tribune Association to make a gratuitous distribution of these truly excellent strawberries to their subscribers. I have therefore contracted to furnish them exclusively for that purpose. Not one of them can be bought of me at any price. If I had kept them for sale to individuals the price would have been 50 cents each or $5 a dozen."

NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PRIZE STRAWBERRIES.

"The earliest ripening one was named Col. Ellsworth, in honor of the martyr who lost his life when Alexandria, Va., was first occupied by the Union army during the present war. It is a very large variety, of a crimson color, conical in shape, and, having slight depressions, running from calyx to point, resembling the sutures on the peach, with a long neck, and the calyx parts readily from the berry, quality good, flesh firm. Although the largest of the three, it is also the earliest, ripening at the same time as the Jenny Lind and Early Scarlet, and is very productive. The original plant, eighteen months from the time the seeds were sown, produced over 200 perfect berries, averaging from 1 inch to 1¼ inches in diameter.

"The next ripening is called the Monitor. It is very large, of a dark bright scarlet color, approaching a crimson in the sun. Berry very solid and firm, of fine quality; plants very vigorous and productive. This sort will become a great market fruit, the color and shape being very attractive.

"The third, from its color and origin, is called the Brooklyn Scarlet. Although this variety is inferior in size to the other two, yet it possesses merits that will always make it a great favorite. Its shape is a regular oblong cone, color the most beautiful bright scarlet. Flavor, the very best. We have the unanimous decision of the judges at the great strawberry show the past season at No. 41 Park row, New-York, on this point, as they awarded it the first premium over all its numerous competitors. The plant is a very strong and vigorous grower, making monstrous stools the first season, from which an enormous amount of fruit stalks are produced. Add to this its lateness, which assists so much in prolonging the season of this delicious fruit, and we have in this strawberry something as near perfection as possible, though not as large as the others. Yet this is not small, and among the sorts most cultivated, ranks medium to large."

The above descriptions by Mr. Fuller, in addition to all that we have already published, must be sufficient to satisfy all minds that we are offering no trifling prize to our subscribers, as an indication of our good will, and certainly with a hope of their continued good will to us.

Wm. S. Carpenter said in the Farmer's Club that the Wilson was extensively cultivated in this vicinity as a market fruit, and proved very profitable. Of all the strawberries that he has growing, he must continue to give preference to the Col. Ellsworth, one of Mr. Fuller's new seedlings, sold to The Tribune. The other two are also very fine, and a great acquisition.

We have only to add that the colored prints given upon our show bills are as exact representations as can be given, and in no respect exaggerations of The Tribune Prize Strawberries.

Terms of the Tribune.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues).......................$8.

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One Copy, one year (104 issues)................	$3.
Two Copies, one year..........................	$5.
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Ten Copies one year...........................	$22 50.

An extra copy will be sent to any person who sends us a club of twenty and over.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen for $2 25.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

One Copy, one year (52 issues)................	$2.
Three Copies, one year........................	$5.
Five Copies, one year.........................	$8.
Ten Copies, one year..........................	$15.

Any larger number, *addressed to names of subscribers*, $1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.

Twenty Copies, *to one address*, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Any person who sends us a club of thirty or over shall receive THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE gratis.

To any person who sends us a club of fifty or over THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent without charge.

The Weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen for $1 25.

At Post-Offices where full Clubs cannot be formed, either for The Semi-Weekly or Weekly Tribune, subscribers to the two editions can unite at Club prices, should the total number of subscribers come within our rule.

Address THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863.

ASHES are steady, with a *fair* demand for Pots; sales of 50 bbls. Pots at $8. Pearls are quiet at $9 56¼.

BRICK—Owing to the scarcity of labor and the amount of building now under way, the supply is quite moderate, and prices buoyant. As yet no new stock of any consequence has been manufactured. We quote Common at $6@$6 87½; Collabar at $10@$14, and Philadelphia at $20@$28 ℔ thousand. Milwaukee and Baltimore Bricks are out of market.

COTTON—The market rules quite active, and prices are again in sellers' favor; sales of 1,800 bales at 58@59c. for Middlings.

COFFEE—Rio is in less active demand, yet prices are sustained; other kinds are quiet, and we have only to note sales of 50 bags Maracaibo at 32c.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in fair demand and prices are maintained with increased firmness; sales 500,000 ℔ Lake Superior and Baltimore at 30@31c. cash, mainly at the inside rate. New Sheathing is steady at 42c.; Yellow Metal at 26c.; Yellow Metal Bolts at 30c.; Copper Bolts at 40c., and Braziers at 42c., 6 mos.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is less active, yet a good inquiry is noticeable, and notwithstanding the falling off in arrivals, prices of the low and medium grades are 5@10c. ℔ bbl. lower, influenced by the material decline in gold and exchange, but there is a fair business doing at the concession; trade brands are in fair request, without material change in prices. The sales are 16,800 bbls. at $4 75@$5 25 for Superfine State and Western; $5 50@$5 90 for Extra State; $5 25@$6 15 for Fancy do.; $5 80@$6 10 for the low grades of Western Extra; $6 05@$6 15 for Shipping Ohio; $6 20@$7 75 for Trade and Family brands, and $8@$9 25 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is less active and prices are lower; sales of 300 bbls. at $5 80@$6 for the low grades of Extra, and $6 10@$7 75 for Trade and Family brands. Southern Flour arrives sparingly, and is likely to continue so for some time, and holders are quite firm; the demand is fair; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $6 25@$7 20 for Mixed to good Superfine country brands; $7 30@$9 25 for trade brands, and $9 40@$10 50 for Family do. Rye Flour is in fair request; sales of 230 bbls. at $3 40@$5 15. Corn Meal is quiet yet firm at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine.

FISH—Dry Cod are very inactive, but the market is firm, with moderate sales of St. Georges Bank at $6@$6 12½. Mackerel are also quiet, and there is less buoyancy prevalent, but in the absence of important sales, prices are without essential change. We quote No. 1 large Massachusetts at $17 50@$18; No. 1 do. small and medium at $11 75@$15 50; No. 2 small do. at $9 50@$10; No. 3 large do. at $7@$7 25, and No. 3 medium do. at $5 25. Halifax Mackerel large No. 2 continued $10@$10 50, and do. large No. 3 $6 50@$7. Connecticut Shad are scarce, owing to the fact of very few having been packed this season, the bulk of the catch being disposed of fresh from the nets; a small lot has arrived and sold at $11 50 ℔ half-bbl. for No. 1. Smoked Herring are quiet, but not plenty, and are firm at 37@40c. for Scaled, and 30@33c. for No. 1. Other kinds are equally dull, yet firm in price; an invoice of 54 bbls. Pickled Cod and Scale Fish sold to arrive on terms not made public.

FRUIT—Foreign Dried is dull, and the sales are unimportant. Prices remain about the same. Of Foreign Green we note sales of Baracoa Cocoanuts, at $30 ℔ ℔; Baracoa Bananas, at $1 25@$1 50 ℔ bunch; Jamaica do., at $2@$12 do., as to size and condition; Woutawgas Pineapples at $10@$12; Bahama Red do. at $12; Cat Island do. at $10, cash. Domestic Dried are dull, owing to the free arrivals of fresh berries.

GRAIN—The Wheat market opened very dull and heavy, under a material decline in exchange and gold, and notwithstanding light receipts, closed dull and heavy at a decline of 2@3c. ℔ bush; the demand is mainly for export. The sales are 61,800 bush., and consist of 13,900 bush. Amber Milwaukee Spring at $1 43@$1 45; 14,200 do. Red Western at $1 48@$1 50; 1,000 do State Spring "China Seed," at $1 40; 25,600 do. Amber Michigan and Indiana at $1 52@$1 53, and 7,000 do. Red Illinois on private terms. Chicago Spring is very dull, and held at $1 30@$1 38. Barley is dull, and prices merely nominal. Barley Malt is scarce and very firm. Oats are in good demand, and are again firmer; the supply does not probably exceed 800,000 bush., and the greater portion of this is held by the Government; sales of Canadian at 70@80c.; Western at 80½@81½c., and State at 82@82½c. Rye is less active, but the supply is light, and prices are firm at $1 05 for State. Corn arrived sparingly, and is not plenty, yet prices are 1@2c. lower, in sympathy with gold and exchange; but a fair inquiry is noticeable at the concession, although the demand is less animated; sales of 82,000 bush. at 74@76c. for Eastern Mixed; 77@79c. for shipping do., and 78@80c. for Western Yellow, the latter rate for old.

HIDES—The inquiry is very fair, but holders having advanced their rates business is somewhat restricted. The stock of all kinds on hand is about 335,000 against 200,000 same time last year. We quote at 26@26½c. for Buenos Ayres; 24½@25½c. for Rio Grande; 24½@25c. for Orinoco; 25@26½c. for Dry California; 18@19c. for dry salted do.; 11½@13c. for wet salted do.; 21@22c. for Dry Western; 9½@9½c. for wet salted do., and 9½@9½c. for City Slaughter.

HEMP is in limited request, but foreign is held with more firmness in consequence of the advance in exchange; sales of 2,700 bales Manilla at 9½@10c., cash, mainly at the inside, and some 4,000@5,000 bales in Boston at 10c., cash; Sisal is held at 9c. and Jute at $170@$180 ℔ ton.

HOPS are steady and in moderate request, in part speculative; sales of 100 bales at 10@23c. for Ordinary to Prime quality; Old are dull and nominal.

HAY—The demand for shipping is quite active; sales of 3,100 bales North River at 80@90c. ℔ 100 ℔. Rye Straw is wanted at 55@60c. ℔ 100 ℔, and Oats do. at 45c. ℔ 100 ℔.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been in active demand, and, with a very limited supply on hand, prices are higher, and decidedly favor the seller at the close. We quote Middle and Heavy Weights 25½@25½c. and Light do. 24½@27c. Oak Sole is also better; we quote Light, 34@35c; Middle and Heavy, 35@36c., and Coral 38@41c. Slaughter Upper in rough is firm.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is fairly active, and prices are slightly firmer; the demand is partly speculative; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $11 31½@$11 75 for Old Mess; $12 75@$13 for New do., and $11 75 for Prime. Beef is in moderate request at previous rates; sales of 300 bbls. at $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, $12@$14 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef and Beef Hams remain inactive, and prices are entirely nominal. Cut Meats are in limited demand at about former rates; sales of 250 pkgs. at 5½c. for Shoulders, and 7½@7½c. for Hams. Bacon is inactive, and we have only to note sales of 300 boxes Short-Ribbed Middles at 6c. Lard is less active, the market closes lower and heavy under the decline in gold and exchange; sales of 1,600 bbls. at 9½@10½c., and 100 pkgs. White Grease at 8½c.

TALLOW—The market has improved since this day week ¼ ℔ cent, but closes heavy, in sympathy with exchange and gold; sales of 5,000 ℔. at 11@11½c. for Western; 11½@11½c. for Eastern and City, and 50,000 ℔ Grease, at 8½@9c. Rough Fat is steady at 7½c., cash.

WOOL is devoid of activity, but the market is firmer, influenced by the rise in gold and exchange; and the President's proclamation calling the National State militia to arms, we are told, has a tendency also to impart firmness and activity to the market ere long. This latter cause is a delusive one, however. Had there been no standing army, as much, if not more, woolen goods would be consumed, and all the Wool that can be procured the next two years is likely to command extravagant rates, even if peace was now restored to our distracted country. But, in any event, we are not likely to have peace until the Southern people crave for it, or lay down their arms and acknowledge the Government's authority. Sales of 90,000 ℔ Domestic Fleece at 67@67½c.; 278 bales Cape at 37½@40c., and 400 do. Mestiza on private terms.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863.

[Reported expressly for The N. Y. Tribune.]

Shippers of produce, in order to realize the highest market prices for their consignments, should heed the following instructions:

Mark the consignee's name plainly and neatly upon each package to be shipped, together with your own name or private mark, and also the contents of the package.

Be sure that the articles are in good order when put into the package, and that they are so put up that they cannot break or spoil on the way.

Send an invoice to the consignee by mail, immediately on shipment of goods.

A reputation for accuracy of count, weight, tare, &c., is very valuable. False marks only discredit a brand and make purchasers cautious in future to the disadvantage of the shipper.

It is well for a shipper to have a uniform mark for his packages, in order, that, if a buyer should be pleased with one purchase he would know how to find another.

Neatness and cleanliness are indispensible.

The following are the wholesale commission prices for bona fide sales of good articles, in good order:

BEANS AND PEAS.

The Bean market remains quiet. The only sales of any moment being to Government contractors, and these are not heavy, prices are unaltered. Canada Peas are lower and dull. We quote:

Beans, pea, good to prime, ℔ bush......	$3 25@$3 35
Beans, medium, good to prime, ℔ bush.	3 25@ 3 35
Beans, marrow, good to prime, ℔ bush.	3 30@ 3 50
Beans, kidney, good to prime, ℔ bush..	3 40@ 3 50
Beans, mixed, good to prime, ℔ bush..	2 80@ 3 15
Beans, inferior	1 50@ 2 50
Peas, Canada, ℔ bush	1 03@ 1 05

BUTTER.

The demand for Butter has been limited. The home trade is light, and holders, who were not inclined to accept the present rates a week ago, are now more willing to sell. The trade in firkins is mostly with shippers, who buy only to select at about 18c. for State. Prices of State generally remain unaltered. Western, however, is lower and almost nominal, as there is little or no sale for it. We quote:

State, firkins, good to choice................	20 @22
State, firkins, fair to good.....................	18 @20
State, half-firkin tubs, choice..................	20 @22
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good............	18 @19
State, Welsh tubs, choice.......................	19 @20
State, Welsh tubs, fair to good..................	17 @18
State, store packed, common to choice.........	15 @18
Orange and Sussex County, pails, choice......	— @23
River County, pails, choice.......................	20 @22
Northern Pennsylvania, good to choice.........	20 @21
Western Pennsylvania, good to choice..........	16 @18
Western Reserve, good to choice................	16 @18
Ohio, and other Western, good to choice.......	15 @17
Western, common to good........................	13 @15

CHEESE.

There has been a good demand for Cheese for shipment, but prices of State have been easier. Last Liverpool advices report the market there lower and less active, under increased receipts. Ohio has sold at quotations; one large lot strictly prime at 10c. The market has been cleared of the remaining stock of old Cheese at 7@9c. English Dairy has a moderate demand. Pineapple continues to sell at our quotations. We quote:

State, good to choice............................	10 @11
State, fair to good................................	9 @10
State, common skimmed.........................	7½@ 9
Ohio, good to prime..............................	9 @10
Ohio, fair to good................................	7 @ 9
English Dairy, Connecticut......................	11 @12
English Dairy, Ohio...............................	— @—
Pine Apple, good to choice......................	13 @16

EGGS.

The market has been tolerably steady since our last. State and Ohio Eggs by express have met a ready sale, while Western by ordinary freight routes have been more difficult to dispose of, and buyers will not take them without charging the loss to seller; we, therefore, now quote them loss off. In all grades of Eggs, in fact, the buyer exacts an allowance if the loss runs above an average. The demand to-day is not heavy, but the stock of State and choice Western being light, prices for them are firm. We quote:

State and Jersey, choice, ℔ doz................	17½@18
Western, by Express, choice, ℔ doz...........	16½@17½
Western, Ordinary freight, loss off, ℔ doz....	15 @17
Canada, ℔ doz.......................................	16½@17½
Egg Oats, ℔ bush. good...........................	60 @65

FRUITS.

APPLES—The stock is very light, and, with an active demand, prices are @1 ℔ bbl higher. We quote:

Russets, Roxbury, ℔ bbl.......................	4 50@ 5 00
Russets, Golden, ℔ bbl........................	4 00@ 4 50
Romanites...	—@ —
Baldwins, ℔ bbl...................................	—@ —
Common to fair, mixed, ℔ bbl..............	3 50@ 3 50

DRIED FRUIT—Dried Apples have been dull, and prices are unchanged, but rather easier. Peaches, Cherries, and Plums are very dull. Raspberries and Blackberries could not be sold above our quotations. The season is too late for free movements in Dried Fruits. We quote:

Dried Apples, sliced, new, ℔ ℔..............	6½@ 7 c.
Dried Apples, good to choice new ℔ ℔......	6 @5½c.
Apples, fair to good, ℔ ℔.....................	4 @5½c.
Apples, inferior and old, ℔ ℔................	2 @3 c.
Peaches, new peeled ℔ ℔......................	13@14 c.
Peaches, unpeeled new ℔ ℔..................	6@ 8c.
Plums, new ℔ ℔..................................	8@ 9c.
Pitted Cherries, new, ℔ ℔.....................	15@16c.
Cherries, with pits, ℔ ℔.......................	3@3½c.
Raspberries, black, ℔ ℔........................	17@18c.
Blackberries, ℔ ℔................................	10@11c.
Currants, domestic, ℔ ℔........................	3@ 4c.

FRESH MEATS.

Sheep have been more plenty and lower. Lambs sell at about last rates. Veal and Live Calves have been firm, and prices well maintained. We quote:

Beef, sides, ℔ ℔..................................	8 @ 9½
Mutton, carcasses, ℔ ℔.........................	8 @10
Lamb Carcasses, ℔ ℔............................	10 @13
Veal, carcasses, ℔ ℔............................	8 @11½
Live Calves, first quality, ℔ ℔...............	5 @ 6
Live Sheep, sheared, first quality, ℔ ℔.....	5 @ 7
Live Sheep, unsheared..........................	— @—
Live Lambs...	8 @10½

GAME.

Some Pigeons have been in and sold at quotations. A few Wild Squabs have sold since our last at our rate, but none are now in market. Tame Squabs bring $1 per dozen. We quote:

Pigeons, flight, picked, ℔ doz..........	$ 1 00@ —
Pigeons, stall-fed, ℔ doz..................	— —@— —
Pigeons, shot-birds, ℔ doz...............	— —@— —
Squabs, ℔ doz...............................	— 75@— —

HIDES AND SKINS.

Prices remain as last reported. There is general quietude, caused mainly by fluctuations in Foreign Exchange, influenced by the war news. We quote:

Veal Skins, green salted, trimmed, ℔ ℔......	12@13c.
Deacon Skins, green salted, each..............	75@87c.
Western Slaughter Hides, trimmed and cured, ℔ ℔..	9@9½c.

POULTRY.

Strange as it may appear, the strike of the 'longshoremen and loaders of vessels has had a very bad effect upon the Live Poultry market. The bulk of the sales at this season being to the shipping, anything that keeps vessels in port limits the demand. Receipts of Fowls have been liberal, and there is little or no sale. This is a bad state of things; for such property, to avoid expense and loss, should be sold immediately on arrival. No call for Turkeys, Ducks, or Geese. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ℔ ℔........................	$ 9 @ 10
Fowls, live, ℔ ℔..........................	9 @ 10
Spring Chickens, ℔ pair................	50 @ 75
Ducks, live, ℔ pair.......................	50 @ 75
Geese, live, ℔ pair......................	— @ —

POTATOES.

The market has continued very dull, and prices have been unchanged, except for Prince Alberts, which have sold rather better, not being in as heavy stock as other kinds. We quote:

Mercers, Rochester, choice, ℔ bbl......	$ — @ 2 00
Mercers, fair to good, ℔ bbl..............	1 00@ 1 50
Peach Blows, ℔ bbl..........................	75@ 1 00
Buckeyes, ℔ bbl...............................	75@ 1 00
Prince Alberts, ℔ bbl........................	1 00@ 1 25
Jackson Whites, ℔ bbl......................	—@ —

SUNDRIES.

FEATHERS—We hear of no change. We quote:

Western, live Geese, ℔ ℔..............................	50@57c.
Hen and Turkey, ℔ ℔...................................	3@ 5c.

BEESWAX—We know of a small sale of Yellow at outside rate. We quote:

Southern, ℔ ℔...	—@—
Western, ℔ ℔..	45@ 47c.

BROOM CORN—No change. We quote:

In bale, ℔ ℔..	7@ 9c.
GINSENG, Western, ℔ ℔..............................	63@68c.

CARROTS—Most of the sales are at $3 50. We quote ℔ bbl., $3 25@$3 75.

TURNIPS—New flat are arriving, and there is less call for Ruta Bagas, which, consequently, are lower. We quote:

Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl.....................................	$3 00@$3 50
Flat, ℔ 100 bunches..................................	3 00@ 4 00

GREEN PEAS—Jersey and Long Island, ℔ bbl. $3@$3 50.

STRAWBERRIES—Prices have been rather better this week than last quoted. There is a first-rate demand. We quote:

Common, ℔ half-pint basket............................	2½@ 3 c.
Wilson's, ℔ quart box....................................	14 @16 c.

[Advertisement.]

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To Farmers and Others.

TURNIP and RUTA BAGA SEEDS.—The subscribers have this day issued their ANNUAL TURNIP SEED CIRCULAR, designed to convey information exclusively to those who deal in Seeds, whether regular Seedsmen, country Druggists, Booksellers, or Merchants. It will be mailed without charge to all such who may apply. Here it may be only necessary to state that the varieties of Turnips offered by the advertisers are the most approved, and that every Seed is the produce of BLOOMSDALE, raised with critical care, and will prove to be entitled to the highest confidence. DAVID LANDRETH & SON, Nos. 21 and 23 South 6th-st., Philadelphia.—June 1, 1863.

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